OL. 69 NO. 7

textile bulletin

DECEMBER · 1 · 1945

Veterans discharged from the armed forces because of neuropsychiatric reasons should not be considered as unemployable, according to Dr. C. C. Burlingame. Read Page 15.

VICTORY LOAN

ABP

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DVERTISING
DEX—PAGE 40

Textile Machinery Builders Recommend

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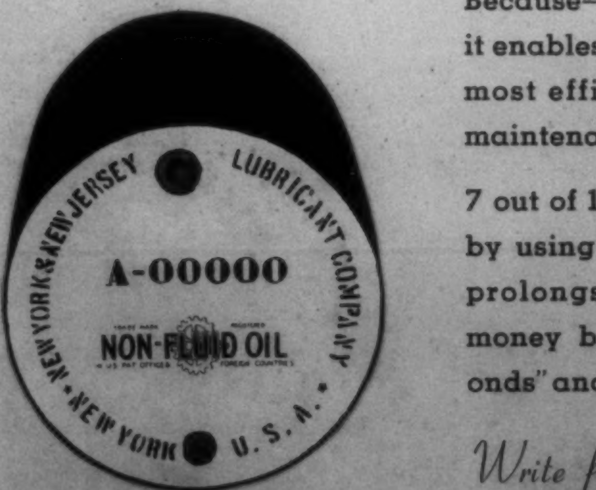
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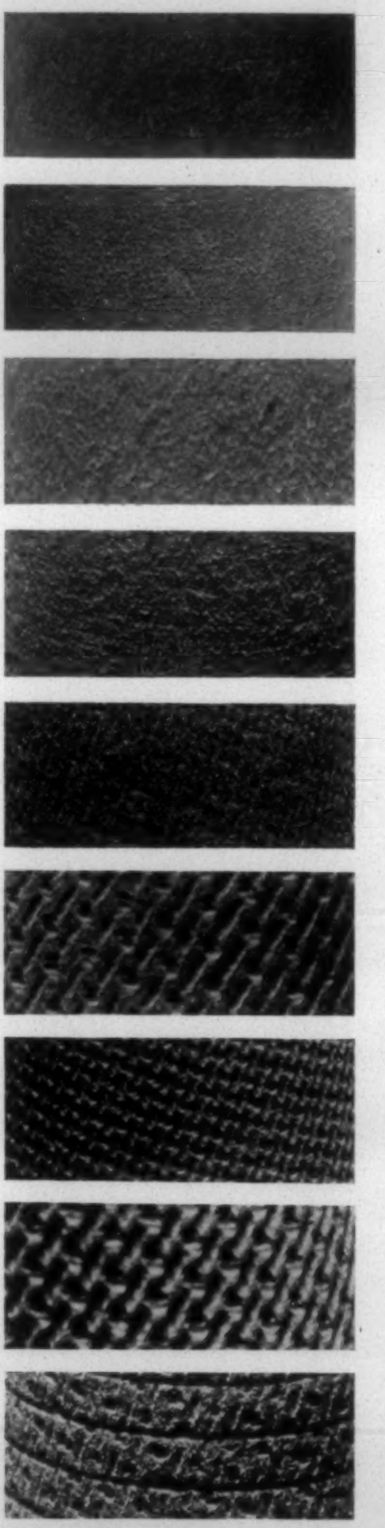
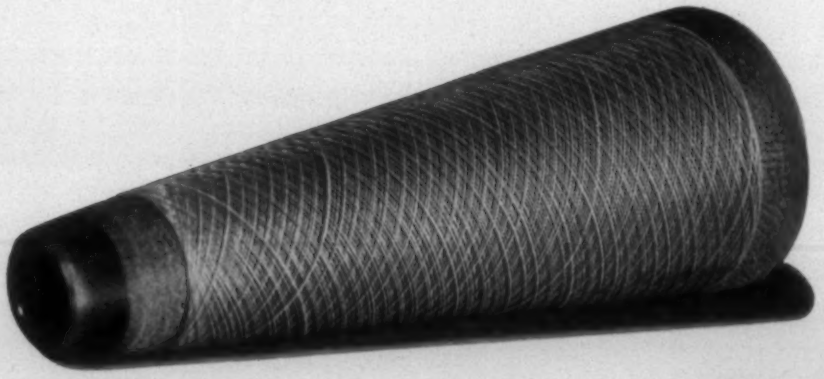


A Job for
EXPERTS

The panel shows nine different degrees roughness or smoothness in the surface of a cone.

Each cone surface has been developed to solve a problem arising from special characteristics of some particular type of yarn. Frequently a newly developed surface has been found to suit a wide range—some surfaces are limited in application — cone shapes have a bearing on surface requirements.

Machine adjustments and even local conditions in a given mill also have a bearing on getting the most efficiency in winding, packaging and delivery of yarns. Truly, the selection of the right cone for the right purpose, is a job for experts.



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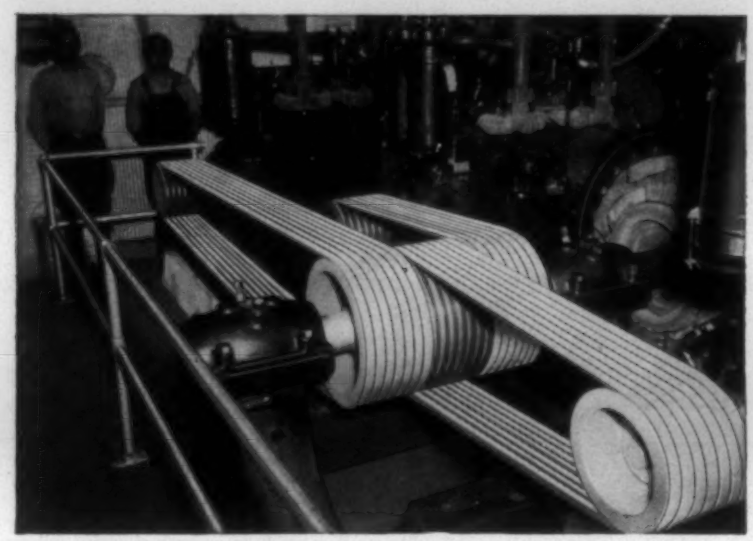

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Are Today Making Performance Records *NEVER EQUALED* by *ANY* V-Belts Before!

Early in the war, it became perfectly clear that Army tanks, tractors and self-propelled big guns in *combat service* simply *had* to have V-Belts of greater strength and durability than had ever been built before. Gates developed these greatly superior V-belts through intensified, specialized research — and here is why this fact is now important to YOU:——

Here is the reason

✓ **Every improvement developed by Gates for these Army V-belts has also been added, day by day, to the quality of the standard Gates Vulco Ropes which have been delivered to you.**

Here is one of the very few instances in which improvements developed primarily for military use could be passed on *immediately* to you. Ordinarily, *you* would have had to wait. An exception was made in the case of Gates V-belts because it was recognized that industry needed the best possible V-belts in order to achieve the greatest possible production—and maximum production was vitally essential.

That is why Gates has been able to pass on to you, day by day, every V-belt improvement developed for our armed forces during the war — and that is why your *Standard* Gates Vulco Ropes are today outperforming *any* V-belts ever built before!

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"With **Gulf Quality Lubricants** we eliminated gumming and increased traveler life 400%"

says this Overseer of Spinning

Actual photo of Overseer of Spinning (left) consulting with a Gulf Service Engineer on frame lubrication.

"THE GULF SERVICE ENGINEER gave us exactly the right recommendations for our spinning frames," says this Overseer. "With Gulf quality lubricants we not only get excellent lubrication under heavy load conditions, but we eliminated gumming and increased traveler life about 400 per cent."

Gulf quality lubricants do not accomplish such outstanding results in every case, but you can be sure of improved lubrication! For Gulf oils and greases have superior lubricating value and longer life—two assets that contribute to greater production and lower maintenance costs.

Call in a Gulf Service Engineer and ask him to recommend the right lubricant and its proper application for each bearing and moving part in your mill. You can rely upon his recommendations—they are based on broad experience with equipment similar to yours.

Gulf quality lubricants—and the helpful counsel of a Gulf Service Engineer—are quickly available to you through 1200 warehouses located in 30 states from Maine to New Mexico. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today.

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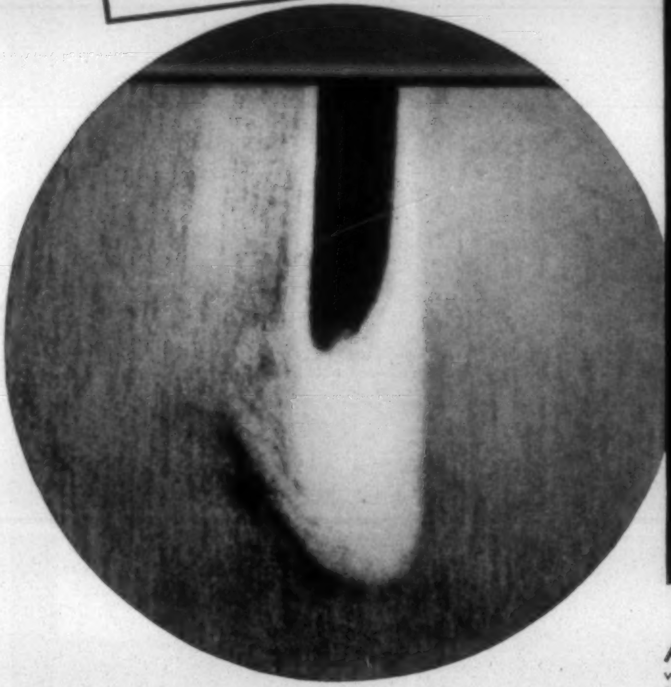
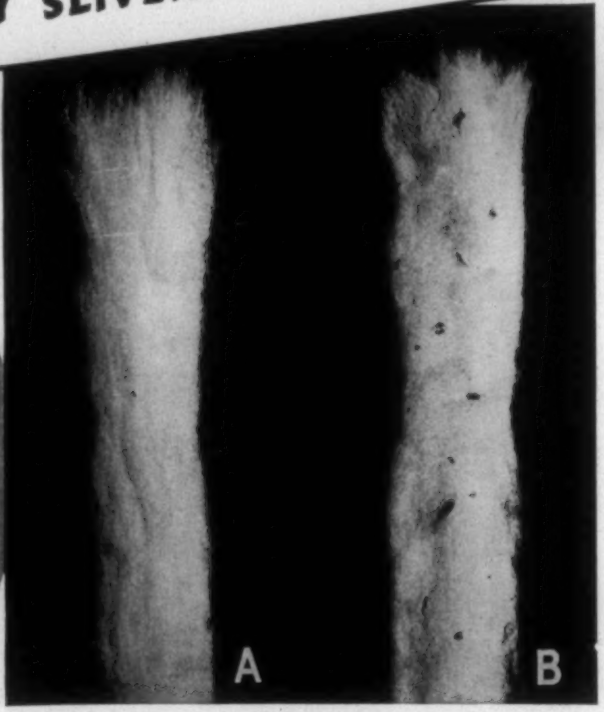
CARDS EQUIPPED WITH THE SACO-LOWELL *Continuous* STRIPPER PRODUCE QUALITY SLIVERS ALWAYS



This card cylinder has been in continuous operation for 10 weeks without any other stripping than that effected by the Continuous Stripper. The web has been lifted from the cylinder with a knife, revealing a clean thin sheet of fibres. **The wire was found to be free from impacted waste and in unusually good condition.**



A COMPARISON OF CARD SLIVERS

A — When the card wire is bright and free to function properly, the extraction of waste is effective. The card web is free from holes and lumps and produces an even sliver with good edges.

B — When the card clothing is full of impacted waste it is quite difficult to do good carding and obtain the best results from the stock.

The Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper is a source of quality control in the card room. By keeping the cylinder clothing clean and free from impacted waste, and by preserving the free acting condition of the wire, the Continuous Stripper naturally has its effect on improving quality.

And here is why . . .

1. The web is cleaner, since the cylinder wire cannot become loaded with waste fibre.
2. Variation in the sliver weight, which reaches a maximum right after stripping, is eliminated. When any conventional method is used, the variation may reach 50 to 75 per cent.
3. The necessity of making 25 to 30 piecings per card in an 80-hour week, makes thick and thin places which may create "ends down or loom stops".
4. Nep count is reduced. The Continuous Stripper eliminates the variation in nep count and stabilizes the count at slightly above the average of that immediately "after stripping".

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF . . .

> —— we have 165 Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Strippers and have used them for a number of years with splendid results. In fact, we hardly see how we could get along without them.
>
> We would be only too glad to have your assistant superintendent over to see our system in operation. We will certainly give you the benefit of our long experience with this Saco-Lowell equipment.
>
> *Name on request.

We have many other interesting facts about the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper which are fully detailed in our special catalog on this unit. Won't you let us send you a copy?

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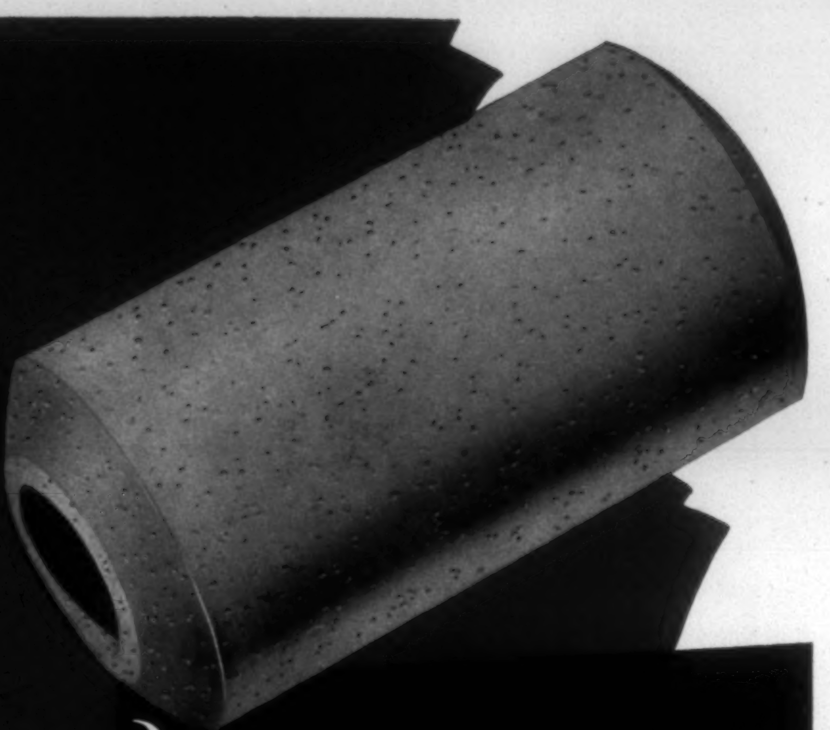

At last..

DAYCO
TYPE "S"

a roll covering that

RETAINS NON-EYEBROWING PROPERTIES
. . . GIVES EQUAL LONG SERVICE

Between Buffings

Especially designed for spinning frames equipped with flat clearers, where eyebrowing is a problem, the new Dayco Type "S" Roll Covering is the latest addition to the ever-growing Dayco line of specialized synthetic rubber textile products that are reducing costs, increasing production in leading textile mills everywhere. Embodying all the advantages of the popular Dayco Type "C" Cot, including improved drafting, no grooving, longer service life, lower net roller cost and many others, the new Type "S" has been especially engineered to reduce eyebrowing to a minimum. Study its many *PLUS* advantages in the box at the right. Then write for full information about the new Type "S" Roll Covering for spinning frames with flat clearers, and the Type "C" for revolving clearers.

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DAYTON 1, OHIO — WAYNESVILLE, N. C.
MAIN SALES OFFICE: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

. . . AND PROVIDES THESE OTHER ADVANTAGES, TOO!

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3. Specially compounded for uniform wear, lengthening service life.
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5. Decreases flying lint in spinning room.
6. Produces more uniform yarn.
7. Unaffected by temperature changes.

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Knit Goods Weekly
TEXTILES
High-Speed Tricot Machine
TLETS PROMISE HEAVY DE
Reiner Develops Tricot Machinery
New Fast Speed Knitter Expected to Reduce Post-war Cloth Costs
New Reiner Tricot Knitting Machine
New Tricot Announced
Reiner Sees Bigger Market for Tricot

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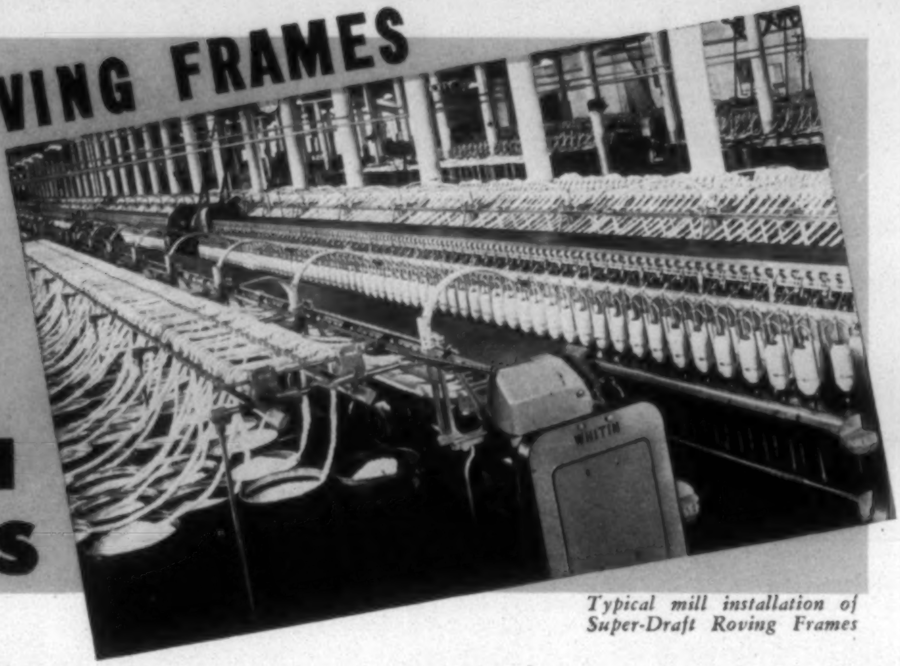
Recognition for an excellent machine, worthy of the Reiner tradition. The Reiner RT-1 High Speed Tricot Machine takes 21 inch and also the conventional 13¾ inch flange diameter beams. In addition, we offer warping equipment to take 21 inch flange diameter beams in all commercial widths.

What is true of our new RT-1 machine is true of all Reiner machines. They are quality products, be they Auto Heelers, Kay Looms, Raschel Machines, Warping Machines, Creels of all types, Automatic Embroidery Machines, or other Reiner equipment.

Write for illustrated folder.

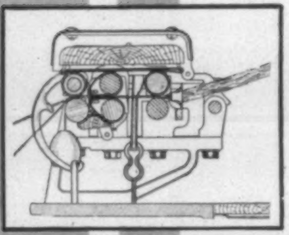
WHITIN ROVING FRAMES



Typical mill installation of Super-Draft Roving Frames

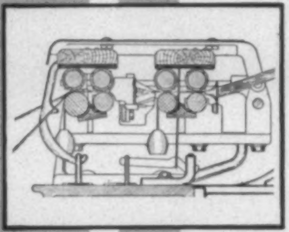
3 PROVEN SYSTEMS *for Better Roving*...

WHITIN'S leadership in building Roving Frames is not an accident. Leading mills, everywhere, have been quick to realize the benefits of their correct design and high quality workmanship. Their adaptability to handling a wide range of fibers is described below.



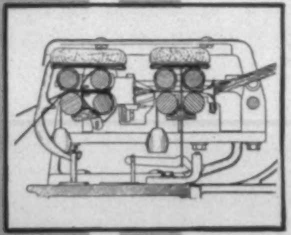
1 LONG DRAFT

A three roll system, with cradles and bands, designed for drafts 6 to 10 on carded work, up to 12 on combed work. Capable of eliminating either Slubbers or one Intermediate process, it is ideal where two process Roving is desirable.



2 INTER-DRAFT

A four roll system, without cradles or bands, designed to run drafts 10 to 18. Between drafting zones full fiber control is maintained by means of a special Quarter Turn Guide. Produces hank roving for finisher frames for making 5.00 hank roving or finer.



3 SUPER-DRAFT

This is a combination four roll system employing cradles and bands and also the special Quarter Turn Guide. Designed for drafts of 18 and over. It is especially effective in mixed fibers of different types and lengths.

Any of these systems can be applied to present standard draft frames.

Whitin
MACHINE WORKS
WHITINSVILLE • MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.

THESE SIX SENTRIES *Challenge Every New Development* ON EVERY C&K LOOM

DOES IT INCREASE
Speed of Operation?

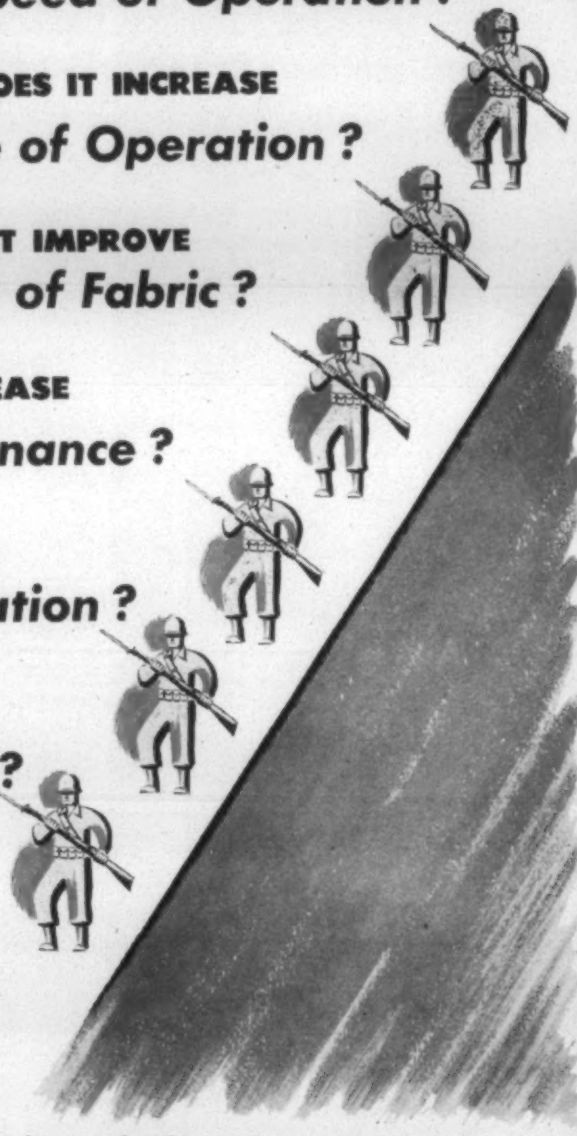
DOES IT INCREASE
Ease of Operation?

DOES IT IMPROVE
Quality of Fabric?

DOES IT DECREASE
Cost of Maintenance?

DOES IT IMPROVE
Continuity of Operation?

DOES IT IMPROVE
Appearance and Utility?



These six challenges are levelled at every new idea for the improvement of C&K Looms. And if any idea can't meet at least one of these challenges, *then it's not a good idea* — either for us or for your own weave-room efficiency. So it is permanently filed in the wastebasket.

This searching test is being applied, now, to new ideas developed during the war effort . . . ideas involving new materials, methods, and machines. For decades of hard work have taught us, long since, that newness alone has nothing necessarily to do either with practical mechanics or economics.

That's why new improvements in C&K Looms won't come altogether, all wrapped up in one dazzling package, soon after the war is over. They'll come in due course, when they have proved able to stand up to this 6-point test . . . *which is the best protection you could have, both for your mill and your customers.*

So plan to take C&K Looms as they come along with their proven features. Don't wait for a complete miracle which can never possibly happen, while other mill men pass you by.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
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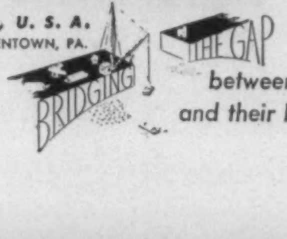

between Today's War Weapons . . .
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CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

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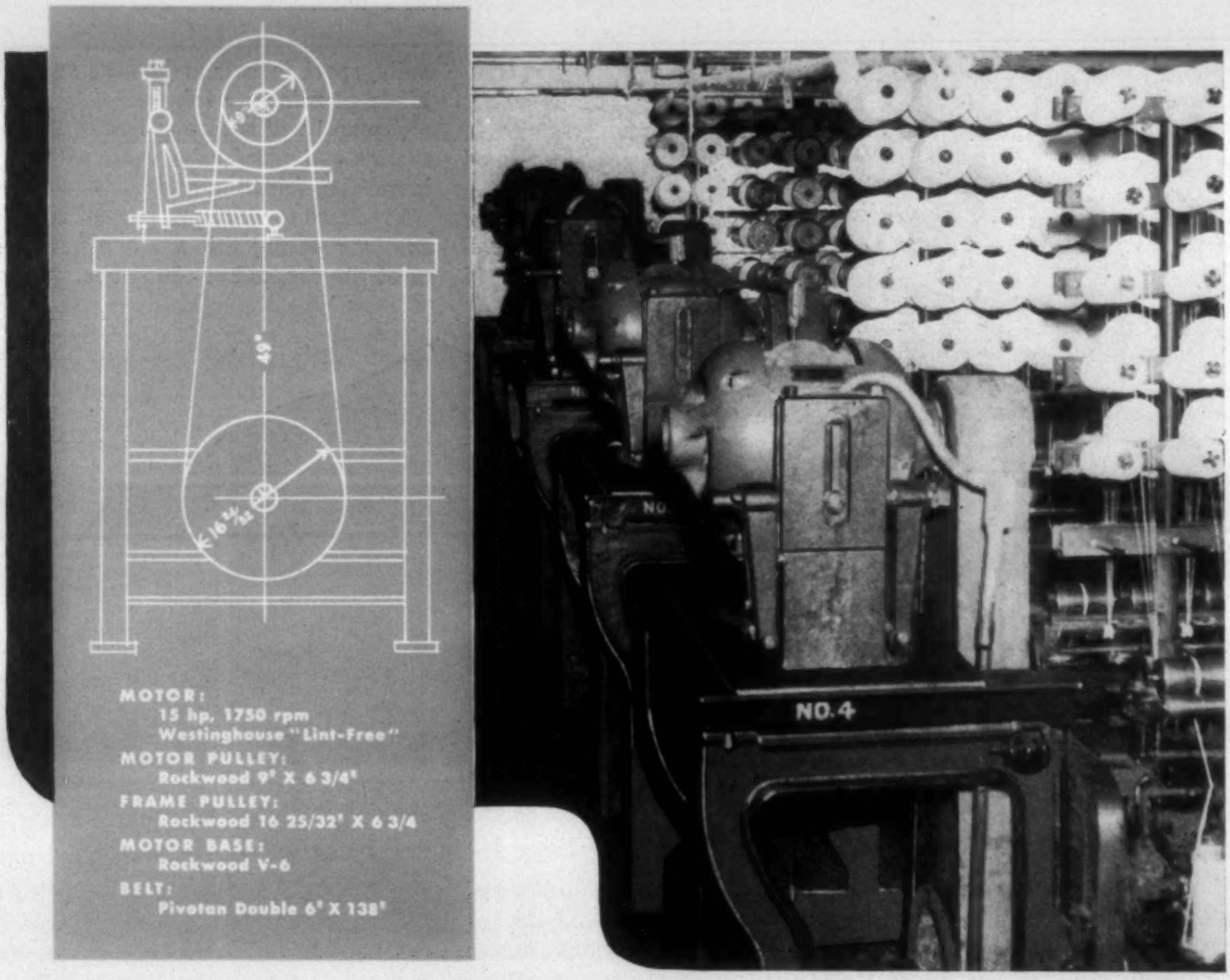
Birmingham, Ala. Atlanta, Ga.

A *New Twist* IN TWISTER DRIVES



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This winning combination, designed to provide the ultimate in efficiency, space-saving and ease of maintenance, will keep your twisters running at peak production, insuring lowered costs and increased profits.

Our engineers are eager to help solve *your* drive problems, too. Why not write us today, to send one of them for consultation?

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Thanks to AQUAROL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The ultimate in water-repellent finishes

AQUAROL is now available for civilian use for weather proofing fabrics, giving the same protection to the fabrics as given to our Armed Forces.

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NEWARK NEW JERSEY

GUEST EDITORIAL

Clearing Up a Misconception In the Employment of Discharged Veterans

By C. CHARLES BURLINGAME, M.D.
Psychiatrist-in-Chief, The Institute of Living
Hartford, Conn.

WHAT are the practical implications of the term "neuropsychiatric" which has been applied to so many discharged veterans? In order to answer this question, I am expressing the following opinions as one of three psychiatrists to whom has been posed the very important problem of the effect on industry of releasing into civilian pursuits supposedly vast numbers of neuropsychiatric cases discharged from the armed forces. We have been requested to make suggestions concerning what should be done with the so-called neuropsychiatric dischargees whom industry is expected to employ or re-employ. It has been assumed that this problem is one separate and distinct from all other problems concerning post-war industry. I am happy to be able to report that, as a result of an extensive survey of various industrial organizations, this problem is not as serious as the layman may have imagined.

By way of introduction, perhaps it would be well to state that the term "psychoneurosis" does not designate a disease in the sense that pneumonia, typhoid, or malaria do. The term psychoneurotic is more of a social diagnosis. It affects the individual relationship of all people to other people in their homes, in their employment, and in their social environment. A psychoneurotic requires an adjustment, as an invidual, to his environment and occupation. Briefly, psychoneurosis may be defined as an emotional upset developed to the point where it interferes with the individual's efforts in his employment or with his domestic life or social relationships. Everyone, at one time or another, and in varying degree, exhibits such symptoms.

Obviously, the adjustment to military life for a man established in peaceful pursuits and relationships greatly affects his emotional life. If he fails in any of the required adjustments, he is discharged as a psychoneurotic. In civilian life, this same man might make a very satisfactory adjustment to his employment relationship and be an extremely valuable employee. The effort to make the necessary adjustments to military life may have caused increased irritability, seeming indifference, or other traits indicating a lack of the usual sustained and normal interests. These symptoms tend to disappear more or less automatically as the individual's war experience recedes in point of time.

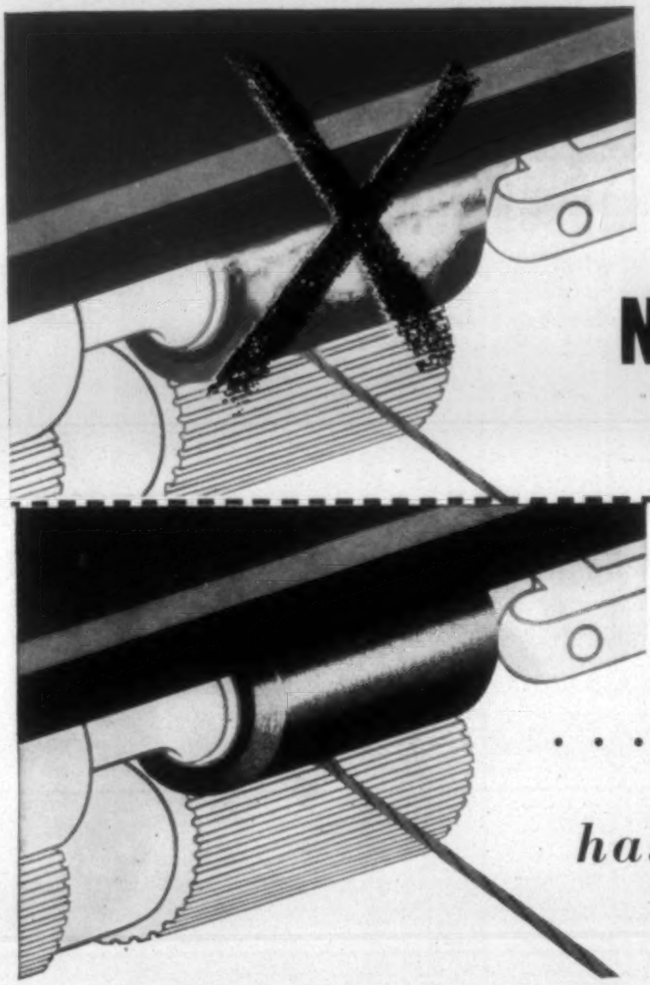
Abnormal sensitivity to sound and an abnormal acuteness of hearing frequently call for special consideration. Again these symptoms are transitory and need not become the basis of any permanent difficulty in connection with peacetime employment.

The sum and substance of all this is that we need to pay little or no attention to whether or not a man was discharged from the armed forces as a psychoneurotic. This term, as a basis for discharge, amounts to nothing more than saying that he did not have the personal traits which enabled him to become a satisfactory member of the armed forces. The inability of a man to adjust himself to military life and conditions, does not imply inability to make a satisfactory adjustment to industrial or business occupations. Unfortunately, the term psychoneurotic, which has been used as a label for this entire group, has been greatly misunderstood by manufacturers and others in civilian life.

Throughout industry there are thousands of psychoneurotic people being successfully employed. In the past, it may have been found that they were not suited to some particular job, but quite satisfactory in another position. They were never ruled out as undesirable for employment. There is no more reason to look upon the discharged veteran in that light. If emotionally upset through his war service, the return to normal conditions will soon restore him to his normal frame of mind.

I could dwell at length upon the observations upon which these conclusions are based, but one reference will be sufficient. In one large plant, employing tens of thousands of men, returned veterans are being hired without regard to the circumstances surrounding their discharge from the armed forces; the sole basis for employment is the veteran's past training and skill. No attention whatever is being paid to whether he was discharged as a psychoneurotic. After a period of months of employment, the work record of these veterans was compared with that of non-veteran groups. It is of interest to note that nearly one-third of the veterans rated higher in productivity than the average of the entire plant; and a little over one-third of these veterans had developed higher skills than they had before entering the armed forces.

Furthermore, there seemed to be no connection whatever between the success or failure in industrial work between the veterans discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons and those discharged for other reasons. Hence, I am forced to conclude that psychoneurosis as a discharge factor has no bearing whatsoever on re-employability.



NO EYEBROWING

. . . *because this cork cot has* EXTRA "GRIP"

Waste won't be nipped into the work when you run on Armstrong's Cork Cots. For not only does cork definitely reduce clearer waste, but also its extra "grip" carries waste well back onto the clearer boards—so *no eyebrowing occurs.* This means cleaner work . . . less clearer picking . . . fewer complaints from frame tenders.

Besides eliminating eyebrows, cork's high coefficient of friction results in more uniform drafting, stronger yarn, and reduced end breakage. But extra grip is only one of the reasons why Armstrong's Cork Cots give you better running work and more poundage. These cots "come back" quickly after passing top roll laps or hard ends. They have no hard or soft spots to grip the yarn unevenly. And because cork compresses evenly under roll weighting, Armstrong's Cork Cots maintain a true drafting surface.

In addition, these cots have a long initial life and can be rebuffed three or four times for extended service. Each rebuffing costs as little as one-half cent per roll.

Because they offer these vital operating advantages, Armstrong's Cork Cots are now serving more spindles than any other roll covering material. For the full story of how these cots can help you maintain peak production, see your Armstrong representative. Or write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8212 Arch St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BETTER RUNNING WORK
— MORE POUNDAGE

ARMSTRONG'S
CORK COTS
ACCOTEX COTS* • ACCOTEX APRONS*

ABP textile bulletin ABC

Vol. 69 December 1, 1945 No. 7

Executives Consider Current Developments At 19th Cotton-Textile Institute Meeting

FIVE forum sessions, covering major developments within the industry, were featured during the two-day 19th annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute Nov. 28-29 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

At a meeting of institute directors Hugh M. Comer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., was elected chairman of the board, and Arthur M. Allen of Baltic (Conn.) Mills and A. G. Myers of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., were named vice-presidents. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison was re-elected president, and Paul B. Halstead was continued as secretary-treasurer.

Treatment of the five forum topics, Raw Cotton, the Customer's Report to the Cotton Textile Industry, Textile Research and Education, the Outlook for Cotton Textiles and Textile Design, was preceded by the addresses of Retiring Chairman Fuller E. Callaway, Dr. Murchison, Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University and Dr. Virgil Jordan of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The more than 350 textile men in attendance heard Mr. Callaway warn against allowing dominance of world cotton manufacturing slip from American hands. The speaker urged economical production of cotton textiles through "technological know-how" on a basis where large capital investment rather than low wages is necessary to produce them. "Today," stated Mr. Callaway, "we are standing on the threshold of a new era in world history. For the first time in history the general public has been awakened to the possibilities of science. Radar, the atomic bomb and jet propulsion have made us realize both the power and possibilities of science not only as applied to war but as applied to peacetime industry. The question is—will we in the textile industry continue to spin and weave and finish substantially as our fathers did before us or will we invest the money, and promptly, which would be necessary to pay the cost of revolutionizing our industry from a scientific standpoint?"

A note of optimism was struck by Dr. Murchison in his annual report, pointing out that fears regarding conversion from war to peacetime production have turned into pleasant surprises in that the industry has arrived at an unusually stable position as compared to conditions following World War I. The pricing structure of the industry has been held in check and no runaway markets currently are in evidence, said the institute president, citing a number of comparative prices standard cotton goods constructions.

"During the war period and since, there has been in process a reorganization of the industry's structure which is of the utmost importance. I am speaking of the trend toward integration. It is a development contemplated by many members of the industry for years and so, in part, must be recognized as long thought out and deeply considered. However, it received a great stimulus due to war conditions generally and more specifically to the price schedules determined by the Office of Price Administration. From the standpoint of individual companies it means the assumption of new responsibilities, new techniques, new risks and the reorganization of their business structures. It puts a premium on the higher skills and ingenuities. The chief executives of these companies have accepted a challenge which is in full proportion to the great opportunities which lie ahead. We extend to them our heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

"From the standpoint of the industry as a whole, the development is of equal significance. It portends a narrowing of the gray goods market. It likewise retains in the hands of the individual companies the important responsibility of commodity pricing through a longer sequence of operations. These are conditions of increasing stability. The operations of spinning, weaving, converting and selling are brought into closer unity. The industry will be less vulnerable to the recurrent storms which have swept over the primary markets in past years.

"There is, of course, involved another interesting question which only time can answer. This question has to do with the speed and facility with which a gray goods market of different proportions can accommodate itself to the requirements of the great army of secondary processors who do not have mill affiliations.

"The outlook is definitely along the lines of a stronger and a more stable industry. This, together with the great improvements which will be coming to us from science and the arts, should enable cotton not only to hold its own but to make great strides forward. Let us hope that we shall no longer be an industry of feast or famine, living from hand to mouth, but an industry of continuous and growing prosperity."

The need for clarity on the government's policy on wages and management's rights were held highly essential by Dr. Wolman, who is a professor of economics at Columbia University. Dr. Wolman stated *(Continued on Page 45)*

Seated, left to right: Martha Wallace, North Carolina State College school of textiles; Beverly Jones, Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Juanita Curtis, Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; and Harry McCormick, Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C. Standing, left to right: Helen G. Beasley, Cotton-Textile Institute fiber technician; Ching Ih; Eileen Hughes, Henrietta (N. C.) Mills; Weldon Myers, Clemson textile student; W. H. Carpenter, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Talladega, Ala.; Hwang Soh-Cheng, Ming Hsien College, Chingtong, China; and Helen Evans, institute technician.

Cotton Fiber Technician Training Service

EARLY in 1944 Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of The Cotton-Textile Institute, and Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson College, announced the establishment of a modern cotton fiber testing laboratory by the division of technical service of the institute and the textile school at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. This co-operative laboratory has been established for the purpose of making available to cotton mills facilities for training their laboratory workers in the techniques of cotton fiber testing. Many mills in recent years have established cotton fiber research laboratories in connection with their cotton departments and quality control programs. A number, however, have had difficulty in securing trained personnel.

The laboratory is equipped to make fiber strength measurements (both round bundle and flat bundle), maturity tests, fiber length and length distribution with the Suter-Webb sorter, fiber length analysis with the Hertel fibrograph, and fiber fineness tests by the weight per inch method. In addition to its training program, the division also has in view a research program of value to cotton mills.

Helen G. Beasley, center, demonstrates use of the Pressley flat bundle fiber strength tester to Marguerite O'Grady, left, and Margaret Renouf of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Biddeford, Maine.

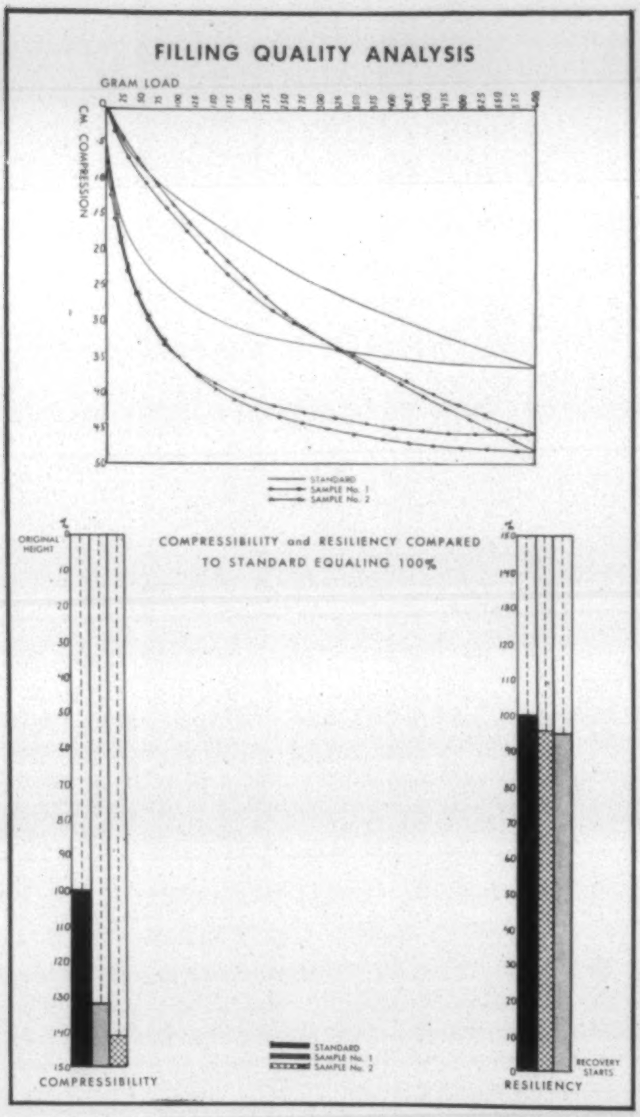
Helen G. Beasley, fiber technician for the institute, is in charge of the training program. Before joining the institute staff Mrs. Beasley was associated with the cotton fiber and spinning research laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture at College Station, Texas.

Ruth Patterson and Lera Canup of Pacolet Mfg. Co. at Gainesville, Ga., observe the operation of the Fibrograph machine, used for fiber length analysis.

Proof of the industry's interest in learning more about its raw cotton is demonstrated by the fact that 49 trainees,, representing mills in Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, have completed this course in cotton fiber testing techniques.

Laboratories engaged in cotton fiber testing have found that women make better fiber technicians than men, however, a number of men have taken the training. The students should have at least a high school education. A slight acquaintance with the methods of fiber analysis or any laboratory experience is advantageous to the trainee. To be able to operate a calculating machine is also helpful. A minimum of eight weeks is required for the training *(Continued on Page 44)*

RESEARCH STABILIZES THE FILLER MARKET FOR COTTON FIBERS



These charts illustrate a new scientific service by Railway Supply & Mfg. Co. laboratories that is proving of great value to bedding manufacturers. The charts record a newly perfected testing procedure and rating formula for ascertaining the *exact degree* of resiliency and compressibility possessed by samples of cotton fibers. As a result, makers of bedding and other users of cotton filler material can maintain uniform quality in their finished products.

This is just one example of the service rendered to users and potential users of cotton fibers by RAYCO engineers and technicians. Progress to date in fiber research and development work indicates a broader, more profitable market ahead for cotton by-products, as handling standards are improved.

Most of the cotton mills appreciate the need for exercising rigid control and modern packaging, so that cotton fibers free of dirt and other contaminating material may be supplied to meet the exacting requirements of many new end-uses. Attainment of these higher standards will insure broader and more profitable markets.

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RAYCO COTTON FIBERS

Eastern Carolina S.T.A. Program Features Discussion of Current Operating Methods

PRACTICAL textile mill operating problems and new developments were discussed by the more than 150 superintendents and overseers who gathered Nov. 10 at Durham, N. C., for the fall meeting of the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina Division. Virgil E. McDowell, the divisional chairman from Roanoke Rapids, N. C., presided over the meeting, which was held in the Erwin Mills Auditorium. A paper on the German textile industry which was prepared by Elliot B. Grover, head of the yarn manufacturing department at the North Carolina State College school of textiles, was presented by G. H. Dunlap, an associate of Mr. Grover.

Presented below is a partial stenographic report of the technical discussion, and following it an abstract of Mr. Grover's paper.

CHAIRMAN McDOWELL: Our purpose was not so much to go into the theoretical discussion of all these questions but to discuss them mostly along the lines of what new machinery you propose to put in or have already put in and what repairs you have made to your machinery or propose to make, having in mind the considerations of production and speed. The discussion program is more or less built around the idea of post-war planning; what you are doing to improve your present machines, what new devices you have found, what you can do with your present machinery in the way of rearranging it or repairing it, and what new machinery you should put in to meet coming conditions.

Opening and Picking

Our first topic is opening and picking, and I should like to say that considerable interest has been manifested in this subject, because of the fact that in the days to come the cotton mills are going to have to think along the lines of how they are going to clean the cotton that is produced. In the future cotton will probably be picked by mechanical means, and probably there will be more trash in the cotton. What are you going to do or what do you expect to do to meet that condition when it comes? Back in 1928 the opening room equipment consisted of a bale breaker, one or two vertical openers, and a horizontal cleaner delivering through a condenser to a distributor. Motes and large particles are effectively removed by the vertical and horizontal cleaners. We come, then, to these questions: How about the blending of our present cotton, and how about the dust and fine dirt that we are going to find in it? How are we going to remove that? Those are the problems we are up against.

Under our first heading, opening and picking, we have these three questions: "(1) What is your present line of opening, blending and cleaning machinery? (2) Specify the types of machines used and the order in which they appear in the line. (3) Give the grade and staple of cotton used and the pounds production per hour run through your layout."

Typical Set-Ups

C. W. HOWELL, superintendent, Mills Nos. 2 and 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: We have a 22-bale mix. We open about three bales to the blending feeder—feed them to the blending feeder; then we have a No. 12 lattice opener, vertical opener, No. 12 lattice opener, and condenser.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you mind giving us the production of those machines?

MR. HOWELL: It is approximately 1,100 pounds per hour.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many feeders do you have?

MR. HOWELL: We have eight in that line. Of course, we have different feeders for warp and filling. That happens to be a warp line.

CHAIRMAN McDOWELL: In other words, the feeders are turning out from 125 to 150 pounds each. What is the speed?

MR. HOWELL: The first lattice opener is 840; vertical, 733; lattice, 800. Incidentally, we spray oil in the feeders. We have a spray in each feeder and put in 2¼ tenths of one per cent. We run $\frac{15}{16}$-inch strict low middling cotton. I might say that a few years ago these mills ran several extensive tests to determine the type of machines they should use in the opening room and that after those tests were concluded they decided this was the best layout of any they had tried. They used two vertical openers in the line and also a horizontal cleaner in various combinations, but this gave the stock the best appearance of any.

W. J. LAUGHRIDGE, superintendent, Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills: We have two lines; we have four tandem feeders to each line. From the tandem feeders it goes into a spirawhirl. We have a small screen to each one. Then we have what we call a down-stroke; it is a Whitin machine. It comes from this to the down-stroke. Then they come together.

CHAIRMAN McDOWELL: They combine there in a condenser and then through a distributing agent to the eight pickers?

MR. LAUGHRIDGE: That is right. This machinery is all new. Most of it was put in in 1940 and 1941, and the oldest has been in about eight years. The production is approximately 2,000 pounds per hour, 1,000 pounds for each unit. As to the speeds, it is 500 for the spirawhirl, and for the down-stroke it is 650. We run about the same grade and staple of cotton as does Mr. Howell.

MR. LAUGHRIDGE: We have a return air condenser behind

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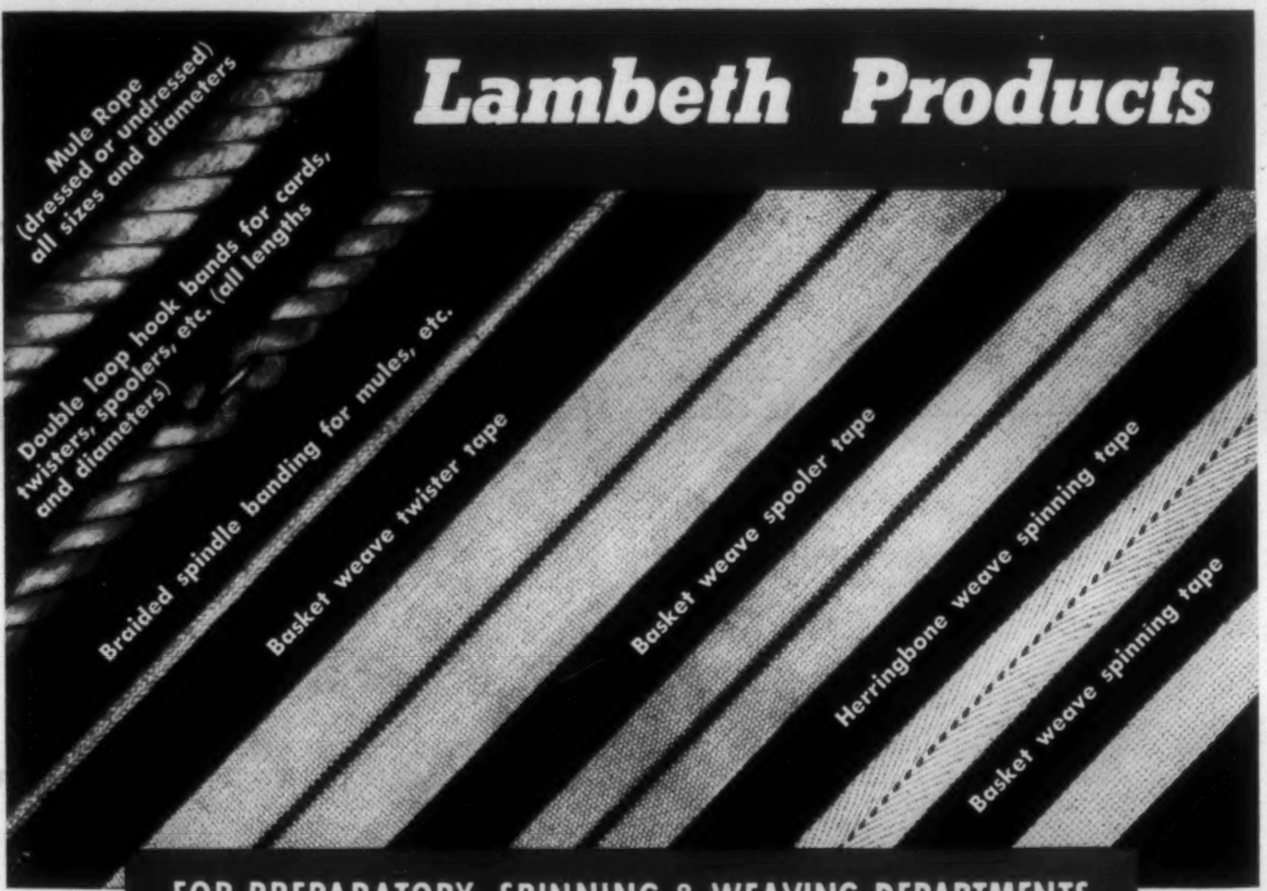
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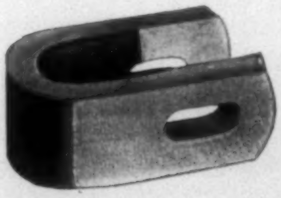

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each picker. We do not have a dust house. The air goes from the condenser back in.

The Chairman: Does that condenser catch the dust and dirt and return fresh air back to the room?

Mr. Laughridge: The same air. It just circulates.

The Chairman: You mean the dust and dirt automatically drop into a bag or something like that?

Mr. Laughridge: Yes. That runs very slowly.

Chairman McDowell: You use that just on the pickers, I understand, and not on the bale breakers and blending machines?

Mr. Laughridge: That is right. We have the Whitin one-process picker.

Question: Is your opening machinery in a different room from your pickers, and the condenser that pulls from these two down-strokes exhausts into your blending room?

Mr. Laughridge: That is right.

A Member: Suppose you had your opening machinery and picking machinery in the same room, what then?

Mr. Laughridge: If you have them all in the same room you can use a condenser on the picker.

The Chairman: Do you get any little, fine dust back from the condenser—enough to be objectionable?

Mr. Laughridge: No.

Chairman McDowell: As to this machine that you are talking about, don't you think that is a thing that will help remove the small particles that we expect to get in the cotton from the mechanical cotton pickers?

David Clark, editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: I understand the cotton picker is using a machine to clean the cotton—the Lummus cleaner.

Chairman McDowell: If you want to take the time I shall be glad to give you the layout of one mill that is using seven feeders. They feed into a gyrator. You all know what that is, of course; it is more or less a cleaning trunk, and the cotton goes in and drops down to the bottom. The gyrator has three inclined sections and two horizontal sections. The production from all of that unit is 2,000 pounds. That unit divides there into two lines; it has two lines from the gyrator. One line, the A line, goes into a Lummus machine, of which Mr. Clark spoke, and that goes on to a No. 4 bale breaker. The B line goes into a Buckley beater section, which is the same as a No. 12, and that goes into a vertical opener. It goes from there into the picker room. The production on each line is 1,000 pounds.

With that unit you see how many different machines you have involved. There are seven feeders, making 2,000 pounds production, or over 250 pounds to each feeder. In that layout, if they make any changes, they recommend that more feeders be added, that in place of using seven they use more, to get that production down to 200 pounds per feeder. They also recommended adding a Centrif-air machine, but I do not remember where they said they would put it. As to the machines involved, you have the feeders, which help the blending; you have the gyrator involved, and have the Lummus cleaner; you have the No. 12 or Buckley beater involved; and you have the bale breaker involved, which seems to me like a very good cleaning system.

Slashing

The next part of the program covers slashing. We have had considerable interest expressed about the automatic moisture controls for slashers. We have Louis C. Plaehn, who is district manager at Greenville, S. C., for the control division of the Barber-Colman Co., and we also have Karl Selden, Jr., of Charlotte, branch manager for Brown Instrument Co. These men are present, and it is your privilege to ask them questions about these machines, and I know they will be glad to answer and to give you any information you desire.

At this time I am going to ask M. R. Harden to make a few remarks on this subject.

M. R. Harden, superintendent, Mill No. 4, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We have these controls for all slashers but have only one in operation. That one has been in operation for several months and is doing a fine job. The type we have is the Barber-Colman. It controls the percentage of moisture present in the warp all the time. It operates or is controlled, of course, from a little brass roller which runs on the front roll just before you get up to your measuring roll—your front delivery roll. It is actuated by the moisture present at that place. If more moisture is needed it will shift the motor belt up on the slasher, and if there is too much moisture it acts the other way.

We make two weights of size and have two delivery and two circulating systems, for light and heavy work. We always cook our size below level and then bring it up to level, so we have the same consistency in each bath. We have controls on our cooking kettles and have a closed coil in our storage kettle, so it does not weaken the size down.

Chairman McDowell: The fourth question under slashing is: "How do you determine the value of tests that are made on the slashers? How do you follow it on to the weave room, and what does the weave room report back to you?

Mr. Harden: Usually we make the ticket going to that warp a certain color. We have a different color for each test. The foreman dips the ticket in the color, and that ticket is attached to the warp and follows it all the way to the weave room. We make a quite thorough loom check; and after a period of weeks, while that warp is running out, we get the whole story of whether that is better than something else with which we are comparing it.

J. D. Pell, president and treasurer, Old Dominion Textile Co., Rocky Mount, Va.: What do you think of the automatic moisture control?

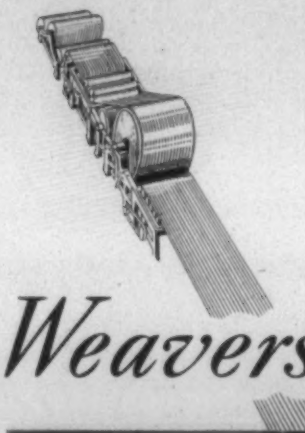
Mr. Harden: We are very much pleased with it. If you adopt it, you will find that if you have four slashers you can probably cut down to three.

J. J. Hyder, overseer weaving, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.: How much moisture do you leave in?

Mr. Harden: We try to leave eight per cent. That may sound a little high, but we have not had any sticking or any wet warps. By having the control it stays right there; it does not go to 8.5 or 8.75 per cent.

T. W. Mullen, general superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I think with the old hit-or-miss method you had to have more humidity in the weave room, because the warps were too dry. I think the old slasher man always worried about having the warps too wet, and he got them too dry.

Mr. Selden: You would always have to have moisture-content control. You could get moisture-content control by a rather involved system of controls on the cylinders and cans, in accordance to the speed you are running. But that would be more or less putting a ceiling on your production. You have to have some kind of variable-speed drive. But it



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would be too involved and not economical for you in the long run to have moisture control on a slasher and have to work back through the cylinders. You are putting a limit on your slashers there, whereas under this other scheme you are getting maximum production. If you control the temperature your reaction would be rather slow. It would be a rather involved job, particularly with a large-diameter cylinder; and you would not get the immediate response. You see, this thing is very rapid. You are always making the correction as fast as you need it. I think it would be much wiser to consider the adaptation of the various variable-speed drives which are offered, whether mechanical or electric.

The Chairman: As I understand, do you mean the multi-motor steam drive?

Mr. Selden: That gets into a problem. In a mill which runs nothing but sheetings, where the styles are set, there is practically no variation. But some mill that has a wide variety of sets needs a much more flexible means of controlling the speed and would possibly get up to a four-to-one method of controlling the speed, rather than two-to-one. That is where you start getting into the advantages of these electric drives. With these so-called multi-motor drives, of course, you get other advantages in the form of tension controls and things of that sort, which are very neatly worked out; and generally those people who have used those have been very well pleased.

Chairman McDowell: If you have a Reeves drive on the slasher, or a cone drive, is that sufficient variation of speed to take advantage of the moisture-control equipment and not have an electric multi-drive, which is a separate item?

Mr. Selden: It would be in most mills. But say you are running a set with 2,000 ends, in one instance, and a set with 6,000 ends, in another. With the 6,000 ends you have three times as much warp to drive. There would not be enough range so you could handle that variation. Something else would have to be done in order to get up to the speed variation. It is nothing more than figuring back to the total weight of the warp.

Mr. Harden: We have a range of from 15 yards a minute up to 38, which we think is very wide. So we put on this valve, and when we put on a heavy set it gives a sudden volume of steam, which we did not have on the previous set. When we put a light set on again and the moisture control starts to move it cuts the steam down again right away.

Mr. Plaehn: It acts as an assistance in that direction.

H. J. Bennett, overseer spinning, Mill No. 1, Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I should like to ask what increased production in the weaving the moisture control on the slasher would give over a slasher without the moisture control.

Mr. Harden: I cannot answer it exactly, but I will guess at it. I think it is about two per cent. We ran some tests on it. Mr. Sullivan, was it two or more per cent?

Mr. Sullivan: It was 1.5.

Sydney Green, treasurer, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.: We do not have moisture control. We have temperature control on our cylinders; that is all. I mean by that a control to regulate the amount of steam, to give us a certain temperature on our cylinders. I should like to ask Mr. Harden if they have any trouble with this machine. I guess it is a rather fancy device; and we do not have the engineers that Erwin has, perhaps, to keep such a thing in shape. Where is it put, on the floor or on the wall? And do you have any trouble about keeping it in condition?

Mr. Harden: It certainly was something new to us, to start with, and we had a lot of trouble with it. But we found out that our trouble was just ignorance.

Question: Do you have temperature controls on your slashers, too, with it?

Mr. Harden: We do not need them. We took them off. It knocks them out, you see. The reason we took the steam control off our cylinders was that it was influenced by the surface of the cylinder, which would not work at all. You see, we had a fin across the surface of the cylinder, and if the temperature varied in the cylinder it was supposed to change the valve. Since the surface of the cylinder influenced the influx of steam it was working at loggerheads with the Barber-Colman moisture control. I do not mean to recommend taking off all types, but the type we used did not work with the moisture control.

Loom Beam Drives

Chairman McDowell: On this same subject of slashing we have this question: "Have you had any experience with separate motor drives for loom beams?" That brings in the multi-motor slasher drive. I should like to say that this is the first distinct improvement in slasher operation in several years. Proper slashing has a very definite effect on the quality of the finished cloth and the efficiency of the weaving process. It is generally agreed in the textile industry that most of the damage to warp yarns occurs in the slasher room. Regardless of the care taken in processing the yarn, improper slashing can ruin the strongest fibers and result in poor quality cloth and lost time in the weave room.

Much of the damage to the warp yarns is primarily the result of variations in the tension. If the yarn must act as a belt to drive the rolls, its diameter will be irregular, and actual breakage will occur. For example, the yarn between the size box and the cylinder, being wet, is more sensitive to tension strain than at any other point in the slashing process.

Up to the present time, the only improvements in the slasher drives have been primarily mechanical ones. In the mechanical drive the building of the beam, with its constantly increasing diameter, was partially compensated for by a slipping clutch. However, no mechanical equipment can provide the accuracy of adjustment possible with electrical control. The final net result of constantly maintained tension control can best be evaluated in the weave room. It is here that the warp yarn reveals its true characteristics.

This multi-motor drive involves driving the beam separate from the rest of the slasher, and, as I understand it, also controls the drives in the other parts of the slasher, the cylinder, etc.

Mr. Green: Anything we can get to help us will be worthwhile. We should improve our job on the slasher if we can. It seems to me a good deal of tension is put on the yarn before it gets to the beam. The nine-inch roll is the roll that holds the yarn, and if tension is put on that roll to the beam I don't know that I agree with everything you have said.

Mr. D.: It might be an advantage on soft yarns, that pack in and get too much weight.

Chairman McDowell: I think it is brought out that

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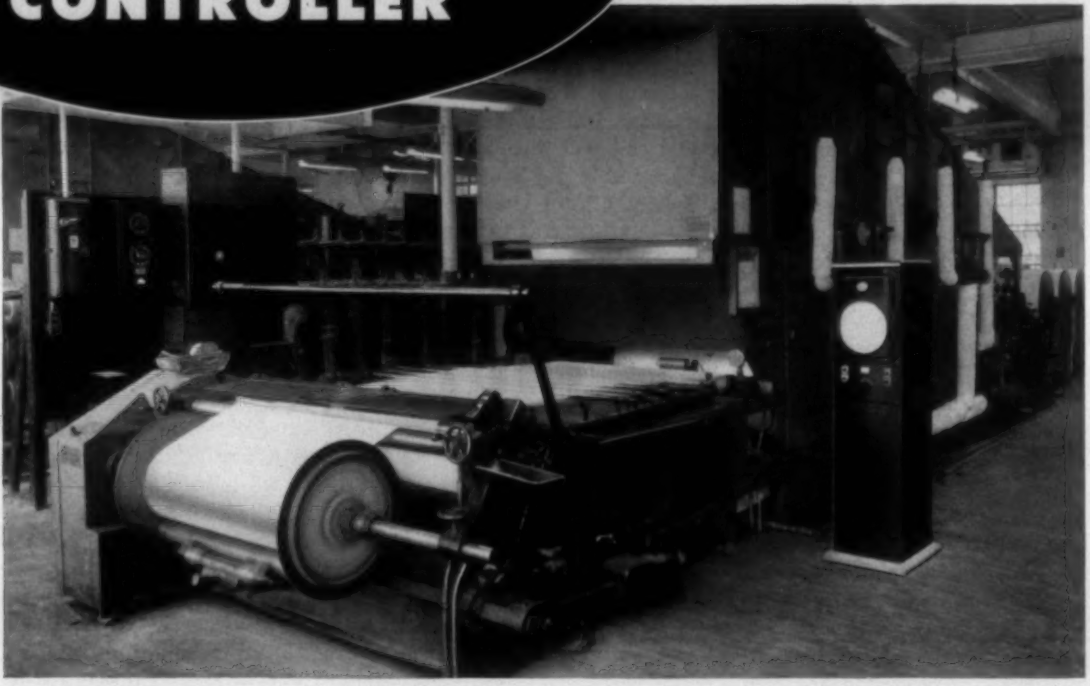

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The Barber-Colman Moisture Content Control System will permit a slasher to be safely operated at maximum temperature, and therefore at the highest speed possible, to produce maximum yardage *with uniform moisture content.* Investment in Barber-Colman controls will provide a good return through increased production and improved quality from existing slasher and slasher room equipment.

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ROCKFORD ILLINOIS — BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS • GREENVILLE SOUTH CAROLINA • GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA • ATLANTA GEORGIA this multi-motor drive packs it on the beam more evenly.

Mr. D.: It might be better for certain types of yarn.

Mr. Selden: While my company and I have no direct interest in the driving mechanism for the slasher, personally I am very enthusiastic about the electric multi-drive. I have seen a number of slashers with the single drive and a half-dozen with the so-called multi-motor drive. Some mills have several motors on the slasher; some have two motors. One of the advantages of the electric drive is that you can have controlled acceleration of the slasher and controlled deceleration. By that you eliminate the trouble you have with the slasher starting and stopping suddenly. I have seen slashers that I thought would fall down every time the operator stopped or started them, because of the jolt. The elimination of that is a decided advantage, I think. Any of the electric drives will eliminate that and will give you a slasher that will operate much more smoothly and be much more sensitive to automatic control than with the mechanical drive.

As far as the moisture-control application is concerned it makes no difference to us whether it is a mechanical or an electric drive. This instrument will work satisfactorily on either and do a satisfactory job on either.

Mr. Plaehn: I agree with Mr. Selden that, while we, like his company, have no direct interest in the drive, a job equipped with the electric multi-motor drive is an easier job to service—that is, it is easier to put in a control. It seems to be the coming thing. With fine-denier rayon, particularly, the deceleration and acceleration control is very important.

Mr. Ryals: I think from what these gentlemen have said that this device would work very well. We have nine cylinders, 30-inch cans, 45 yards a minute. We have the Reeves drive. We can go from five yards a minute to 60, according to the number of ends in the warp.

Thomas Nelson, Jr., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Charlotte: If you have a blend of acetate yarn and cotton yarn will the moisture control work for both of them? The acetate holds only four per cent, and cotton holds up to eight per cent. How do you control the two in a 50-50 blend?

Mr. Selden: It would probably operate on the cotton and not on the rayon.

Mr. E. The size formula would have to vary according to what you are making. On the acetate you would have to be sure that you do not have the yarn too stiff.

Mr. Harden: Wouldn't your lack of affinity take care of it?

Mr. E.: The size itself on the yarn is wet. It is a matter of holding it on the yarn.

Mr. Plaehn: We have not handled cotton and rayon; we have acetate rayons and filament rayon and blends of those. On the filament rayon it has been available only during the last year. All moisture-content controllers which are on the market at the present time are based on electrical resistance through the warps. Acetate rayon has very high resistance, but it is measurable, and if it is measurable it is controllable. Another factor is the influence of static, which does enter into the measuring. That, with the high resistance, has been the stumbling block to the development of moisture-content controls in mixtures.

R. L. Rogers, superintendent, Glen Raven (N. C.) Cotton Mills: Has anyone had any experience on anti-stretch feed rolls? Saco-Lowell has built a feeder roll behind the size box which feeds into the size box at low tension. I think some mills have used it with varying degrees of success, and I should like to know something about it. I personally have not had any success with it.

Thomas Nelson, Jr.: I have seen an installation of it, and they control blends to 0.5 per cent stretch and have no trouble with breaking out. On aralac they control to 1.5 per cent. They get good results.

Weaving

Chairman McDowell: Let's go into the subject of weaving. The first question is: "What has been your experience with the new type of brace or spreader for Draper looms?" We want you to tell us if you can increase speed and save on supplies with this attachment. I do not know how many of you have those or have tried them out, but I am going to ask W. H. Miley, Jr., if he will start off this discussion.

W. H. Miley, Jr., general superintendent, Mill No. 2, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: The only experience we have had with that is on new X-Model looms. It consists of an extra brace across the loom under the crank shaft, which gives an extra bearing on each side. In other words, you have the ordinary bearing on the loom side, and then there is another bearing just beyond the crank arm with this extra girder or spreader. The newer models of looms have a five-inch girder instead of the three-inch which they used to have. So they are more sturdy, and we think they are much better. We think there is somewhat less breakage on the last lot of looms we got than on the others, but we do not have an exact comparison because the looms are not exactly the same. There is some indication that with the heavier girder they might run at higher speed. We think it is a fine thing; it makes the loom much stronger and much sturdier and gives much smoother running.

We have another improvement which I might mention here, and that is in our way of anchoring the looms to the floor. Instead of being anchored with leg screws they are glued to the floor. A nine-inch pad is glued to the floor, and then the root of the loom is glued to the pad. There is much less vibration.

Grady J. King, overseer of weaving, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I saw those spreaders on a loom in Lexington, N. C., and they looked good, except for one thing. It seemed to be right cumbersome and took up a lot of space. The loom fixer had to get in there and work on the loom, and he would run into trouble. Those were E-Model looms on which I saw it. It is an improvement, no doubt, because you can strengthen the loom and it does increase the speed.

E. E. Riddle, superintendent, Wennonah Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.: We have only a few of those and have not been able to test them. About a year ago I visited a mill with looms of the 1903 model. They had speeded those looms up to 180. I believe the spreader is worth while, and you can increase your speed with it.

P. J. Johnson, overseer of weaving, Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.: One gentleman spoke about glueing looms to a wood floor. Have you had any trouble with the planks working loose?

Mr. Miley: No, sir, we have not, and they have been running about two years.

J. B. Hutchinson, overseer of weaving, Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I had some looms glued to the floor, on the second floor, where we had excessive vibration and could not even keep the leg screws in.

Mr. G.: I have tried it but had trouble with the floor buckling around the foot of the loom.

Mr. Miley: We put in an entire new floor, because our floor was in bad condition. I think it is a splendid thing. The whole loom rocks, but it certainly cuts down the vibration.

H. A. Giles, overseer of weaving, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: When the government came around and called for duck we put a press roll in front of the loom. With that we could eliminate a good deal of the buckling in the cloth and could increase our production, by doing that, on the heavy material. Since going back to the lighter material we find it works equally well there.

Chairman McDowell: Under that heading of spinning we have these questions: "Have you had any experience with the new type of wooden-sleeve spindle?" and "What saving have you made by the use of this type of spindle and paper bobbin?" Is there anyone here who is using that spindle? Probably some of you have heard about it or seen it.

F. E. Bozeman, Whitin Machine Works: The only complaint I have heard is about the upkeep of the paper tubes. It cuts out the vibration. You know, since we have increased our speed the wear on the tip of the spindle has increased. This cuts that out. Then there has been advocated another type of spindle on ball bearings. It eliminates the bolster and the bolster case. It has a paper jacket, too. The bearings are sealed, and that eliminates oiling. That is not on the market yet. As I say, the only complaint I have heard about the other is the upkeep of the paper tubes. Every time a tube falls on the floor and a truck runs over it it is gone.

Chairman McDowell: I think we should give a minute or two to the questions on drawing. On that subject we have this question: "What have you done on the drawing frames to increase quality from the standpoint of cloudy web, variation of sliver inch per inch, etc.? Give the following: (a) type of top roll; (b) percentage of draft between rolls; (c) speed of front roll; (d) roll settings and staple of cotton; (e) weight of lap or sliver; (f) distribution of weight on top rolls."

Edward A. Horner, overseer, Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills: The drawing frame is nothing in the world but a machine where we take from 16 to 18 card slivers and condense them into one and where we can bring up the carder and show him how many neps he is not getting out. It is one of the finest machines in the world to take out neps or show you what you are not getting out. So far as improving the quality of the sliver inch by inch is concerned, I think we have all played around with drafts and roll settings until we have found what is best for each mill. The best drafts and settings for one mill are not adapted to another. The main thing I see about the drawing is that it is a place where good card sliver can be chopped up and ruined and also a place where good card sliver can be improved upon.

Suppose I give you our layout and just what we are doing on drawing. We are at present running a 53-grain sliver, which uses 16 ends up—a 53-grain card sliver which delivers 848 grains of sliver, which goes back into the drawing—five-process drawing, delivering from that 65-grain drawing sliver. That will give you a drawing draft of about 13.5. The drafts hardly ever figure out the same. The front-roll speed is 340 r.p.m., which delivers 100.2 feet per minute of sliver. The production on that is 14.2 pounds per hour after 15 per cent has been deducted for cleaning and doffing. The 884 grains which go into the back of the drawing is the determining factor as to how much weight must be put on each roll. At present we have a 44-pound weight on the first roll; on the second and third 52-pound weights; and on the two back rolls 60-pound weights. The two back rolls are steel fluted rolls; the three front rolls are cork. My experience is that the nearest to the same in diameter you have the three cork rolls the better the drawing will run. So far as the diameter of those rolls is concerned, there are a maximum and a minimum. The minimum I think should be around one inch. You should not buff your corks rolls down below one inch, because you lose your cushion and because a small roll will not run as well as a larger one.

As to the settings, here is what we have: from the first roll to the second, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches; second to third, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches; the third to the fourth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the fourth to the fifth, two inches. I have been doing a little puttering around on roll settings for the last few months and have tried setting them close in the front and wider in the back and have tried setting them wider in the front and closer in the back, and I got practically the same results.

As for the drafts, first to second, 2.9; second to third, 1.9; third to fourth, 2.3; fourth to fifth, 1.3. I have also experimented on the distribution of this drafting and have tried a whole lot in the front and a little at the back and a whole lot in the back and a little at the front; and it has been like pouring a bushel of corn from one basket into another—I still had a bushel of corn. I think the determination of settings has to be made in the individual mills. I might say that we should be sure to get a good quality of card lap and that the man operating the machine splices the ends properly. The better the work is when it gets to the back of the drawing the better it is going to be when it is turned out at the front.

German Textile Production

By ELLIOT B. GROVER

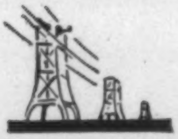
THE products of American industry—based on the know-how of our engineers—and kept abreast or ahead of our enemies by the work of our scientists, our colleges, our laboratories—these products were the tools that enabled our forces to win the war with a minimum loss of life. By our very success, we can assume that we did lead our enemies in industrial development. This assumption is being proven as a result of investigations being made by our government of industry and research in Germany.

The investigations are being carried out by a group bearing the name, Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee. The job of this group is to root out the technical ideas and practices of German industry and science for our own use.

The life of the TIIC investigator for the duration of his mission is usually one not to be forgotten; at the same time, few express the desire for a repeat performance. During the brief span of his job, the TIIC man must pass from the habits of the everyday citizen to those of the military and then back *(Continued on Page 47)*

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Good Mill Lighting



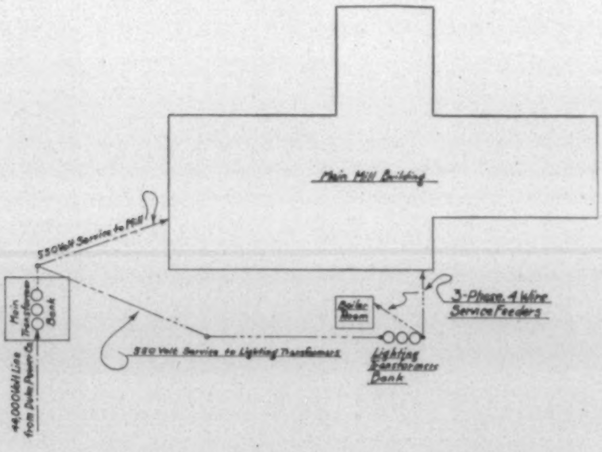
Part Two of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

THIS time let us take a system of wiring for good mill lighting that is quite different from that at the Woodlawn Plant of the American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., which we discussed last month.

This other system is in use at the recently completed and fully modernized plant of the American Yarns, Inc., also of Mt. Holly, and formerly known as the Nims Plant.

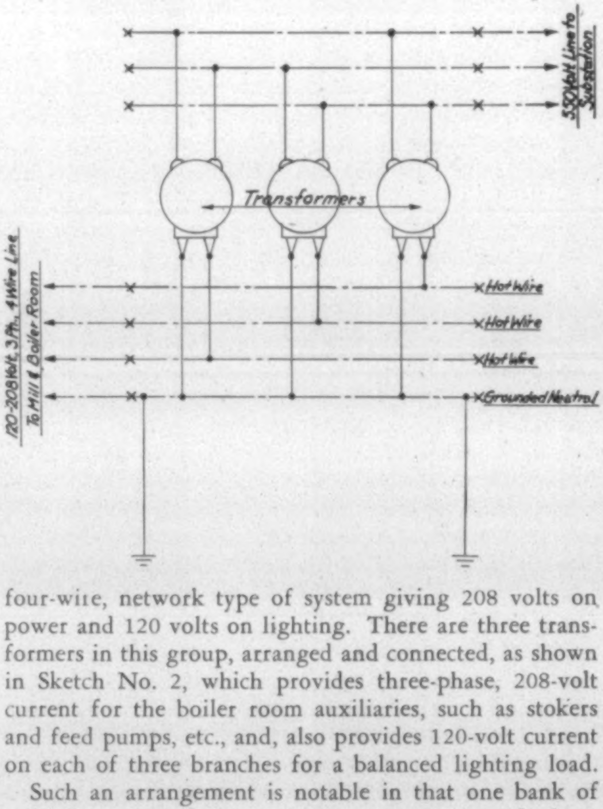
The arrangement of the mill building in the case of the Woodlawn plant—one story and extended over a great length—necessitated the "unit system" discussed last time, while in this case of the American Yarns plant, the building was of two story construction and compact layout.

This permitted the use of a group of lighting transformers located at about midway of the mill, on the back side and right adjacent to the boiler room, with the supply power coming directly from the main power transformer bank located a short distance away, which provides for lights throughout the mill at any and all times, regardless of the power being cut off from the mill. Therefore, the only time that the mill might be without lights would be when there is an outage on the power from the Duke Power Co., which, thanks to their very excellent grid system of electrical distribution around Mt. Holly, is a very rare occasion.


Main Mill Building
550 Volt Service to Mill
Main Transformer Bank
44,000 Volt Line from Duke Power Co.
550 Volt Service to Lighting Transformers
Boiler Room
3-Phase, 4 Wire Service Feeders
Lighting Transformers Bank

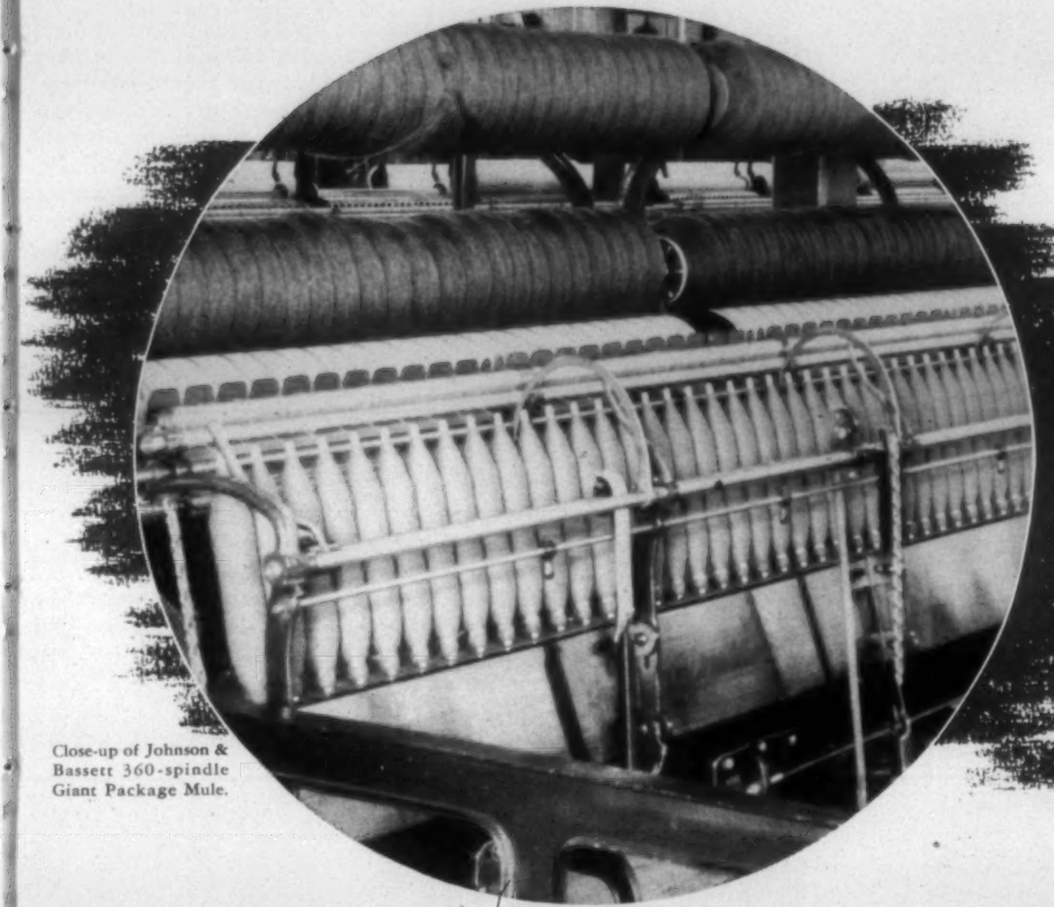
The main transformer bank is completely surge (lightning) protected with automatic reclosers to restore the service within the very shortest space of time should it be in any way interrupted. It is supplied by power at 44,000 volts, and transforms this down to 550 volts for use as power in the mill, as shown in the first sketch.

The lighting transformers take this 550-volt power current and in turn transform it down to the three-phase, four-wire, network type of system giving 208 volts on power and 120 volts on lighting. There are three transformers in this group, arranged and connected, as shown in Sketch No. 2, which provides three-phase, 208-volt current for the boiler room auxiliaries, such as stokers and feed pumps, etc., and, also provides 120-volt current on each of three branches for a balanced lighting load.



Such an arrangement is notable in that one bank of only three transformers is necessary to provide both power for auxiliaries and current for lighting. This in turn simplifies the electrical system and tends to emphasize neatness and cleanliness around the mill. In this case, four wires from the bank of transformers were run to the adjacent boiler room service switch where the magnetic switches were connected for operating the stoker and boiler-feed pump on three-phase, 208-volt current. Right next to the service switch, the light switch (three-pole, solid neutral, plug fused) was connected to the 120-volt light circuit through one fuse and the neutral wire, and to the 120-volt boiler control through the other fuse and the neutral wire.

The main mill service switch, a four-pole, solid neutral, 125-250-volt, fused (three fuses) switch, received the



Close-up of Johnson & Bassett 360-spindle Giant Package Mule.

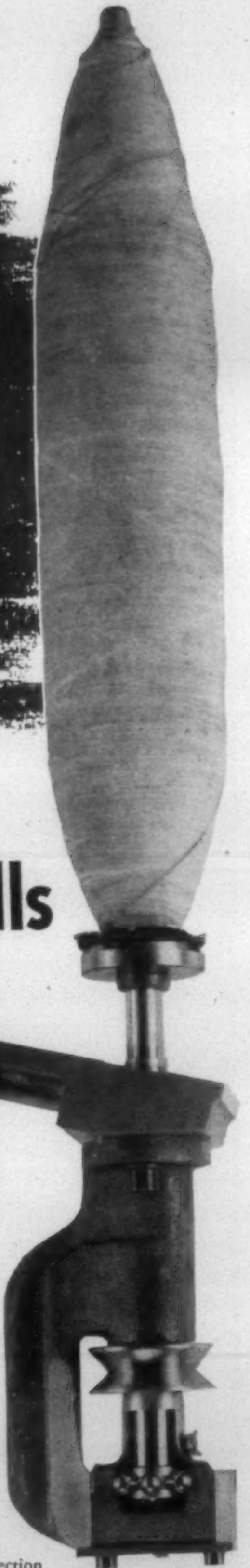
Super load of GIANT package calls for Fafnir Balanced Design

Multiply your yarn package load by seven and you'll see why Johnson & Bassett, Inc., Worcester, Mass. had a real bearing problem. They developed a mule that will spin at high speed a "giant" package 13½" long on a bobbin and 14" long on a tube. Since this giant package holds up to 7¼ times more yarn than the small package, running at the same speed, these new mules save up to 33⅓% of floor space for the same number of spindles and cut spooling time 50%.

Of course a large, heavier yarn package, running at a high speed, calls for ball bearings with out-of-the-ordinary qualities. Beside the added radial load at higher speeds with a heavier package, there's a considerably augmented thrust load. Johnson & Bassett found just what they needed in the famous Fafnir Balanced Design.

The larger balls and deeper races, by giving greater areas of support for both radial and thrust loads, reduce wear and cut maintenance demands, extend life expectancy of the bearings and add still greater freedom from friction.

Fafnir performance is something to keep in mind these reconversion days. Why not write today for a catalog of Fafnir Specialized Textile Bearings? The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn. Branch offices: Atlanta . . . Birmingham . . . Boston . . . Charlotte . . . Dallas.



Cut-away section of spindle shows Fafnir Single Row Radial Ball Bearings . . . 366 in every Giant Package Mule.

FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

four service cables for distribution to lights, unit heaters, humidifiers, drinking fountains, refrigerators, and pilot lights. This main service switch was located in the shop section of the mill, on the first floor, adjacent to the lighting transformer bank, so that there would not be a long and extended run of cable to cause an excessive voltage drop in the line.

From the main switch a circuit of two hot wires and the neutral fed through a fused switch to the No-Fuse Multibreaker panel for lights on the second floor. Another circuit of two hot wires and the neutral fed through another fused switch to the No-Fuse Multibreaker panel for lights on the first floor. Still another circuit of two hot wires and the neutral fed through a fused switch to the No-Fuse panel for pilot lights, outside and yard lights, steam unit (fan type) heaters, elevator shaft lighting, drinking fountain receptacles, refrigerators in the lunch room and toilet lights.

You can see that with the exception of the ones in the boiler room, there are no plug fuses in the whole mill, thus helping to make this plant one of the most modern textile mills of the country, which is supported by the fact that there is no switch-room—which has been eliminated by the use of the ultra-modern distribution-duct system of electric power throughout the mill in every department.

The arrangement of the circuits from the main mill entrance switch was accomplished in such a manner as to make a well-nigh perfect balance in the load on all three phases of the hot wires, without showing any floating load on the neutral wire.

From the above Sketch No. 2 you will be able to see how this three-phase, four-wire system works. The three "hot wires" are the three phases of the circuit and operate on 208 volts, with the grounded neutral being the fourth wire which is used in lighting as there is, when in operation, 120 volts between it and any one of the "hot wires," thus making it well suitable for lighting service.

Bulletin Describes Oil Burning System

A bulletin, designated as No. 109, describing the Peabody CD (Constant Differential) Wide Range Oil Burning System, has been issued by Peabody Engineering Corp. of New York City. The bulletin explains how the system achieves efficient combustion over a range in capacity as great as 50 to one, controlling any number of Peabody Burners throughout all variations in capacity. A copy of this bulletin will be sent free on request to Peabody Engineering Corp., 580 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

Report On Wartime Textile Developments

Progress made during the war in the improvement of military textiles was reviewed at a conference on quartermaster textile research held at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C., recently. Problems which have pressed for solution, the manner in which these problems were attacked, and noteworthy accomplishments were described. Areas in which further research is known to be needed were outlined. Present at the conference were textile members of the advisory board of the research and development branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General and representatives of other organizations in the textile industry who have assisted in quartermaster textile research during the war.

In order that everyone in the industry who is interested in textile research may have an opportunity to study the papers given at the conference and therefore be able to assist to the extent of their ability in this aspect of national defense, the proceedings of the conference have been published under the sponsorship of the Inter-Society Council for Textile Research in a booklet entitled *Proceedings of the Conference on Quartermaster Textile Research*, published and distributed by Textile Research Institute. Copies may be had by writing to Textile Research Institute, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York.

Thread Institute Moves To Broaden Scope

Inclusion within its membership of manufacturers of man-made, as well as natural, fibers was agreed upon by members of the Cotton Thread Institute, Inc., at its 12th annual meeting in New York Nov. 27. Emphasis was given this resolution upon a decision of members to change the name of the organization to The Thread Institute.

Josef Pollack was re-elected chairman of the board of directors. David Snyder was re-elected executive director and secretary; and E. Martin Phillippi of the American Thread Co. was re-elected treasurer. Prof. Edward R. Schwarz of M.I.T. discussed the "Status of the Synthetic Textile and Future Developments," stressing the need for new fibers.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Kennedy, chief of the Army Quartermaster's textile section, another convention speaker, declared that 60 per cent of military garments were sent to salvage due to seam failures. Other speakers were Richard T. Kropf of Belding-Heminway Co. and Percival S. Howe, Jr., of American Thread Co.

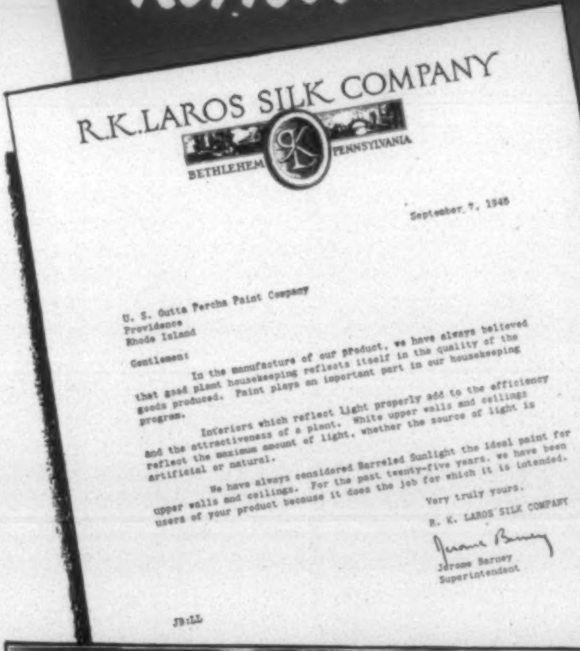
Milton Harris Associates Expands Facilities

Milton Harris Associates recently acquired an additional 3,000 square feet of floor space at their present location, 1246 Taylor Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The space has been used for expansion of the chemical laboratories and for the addition of small-scale equipment for experimental work on dyeing, finishing, laundering and weathering. Enlargement of the laboratory also will provide more office space for the increased staff, and will allow for expansion of the technical library.

Three new staff members recently have been added to Milton Harris Associates. They are Dr. Alfred E. Brown, Daniel Frishman and Byrrell W. Bullock. Dr. Brown formerly was associated with the protein division of Eastern Regional Research Laboratory and more recently was research associate with the joint Army-Navy NDRC tropical deterioration project at George Washington University. Mr. Frishman recently was released from the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. He will be engaged in wool chemistry and related problems. Mr. Bullock, who will conduct developmental work on electronic devices for textile research, formerly was associated with the applied physics laboratory at Johns Hopkins University.

"WHITE Upper Walls and Ceilings Reflect the Maximum Amount of Light..."

SAYS LAROS



R.K. LAROS SILK COMPANY
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September 7, 1945

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company
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Very truly yours.
R. K. LAROS SILK COMPANY
Jerome Barney
Jerome Barney
Superintendent

JB:LL

SINCE Laros Lingerie is nationally known for its excellent quality, it is not surprising that its manufacturers believe quality begins with "good plant housekeeping", and that WHITE paint plays an important part in their housekeeping and efficiency program. The Laros letter herewith reiterates a fact which has been known by lighting engineers for years: namely, that paint and light are *partners* in creating good seeing conditions and hence, in increasing production.

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TIME FOR RELEASE

Controls over civilian production were necessary while we were fighting Germany and Japan but industry was told that they were "for the duration only."

The war is over but the controls linger on and there is a well founded belief that many of those connected with the controls would like to perpetuate their jobs and make controls over civilian production a permanent feature of our government.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association has specifically asked for "modification of MM and CC ratings to permit integrated mills to follow their historical and normal business practices, and for total elimination of CC ratings and set-asides for goods to be exported.

Recently a special advisory committee of the OPA met with the Civilian Production Administration and strongly advised against a differentiation in price for finished goods between the independent converters and integrated mills which are converting some of their goods.

Furthermore, some of the Southern mills upon whom these priorities have been filed have appeared and asked for relief.

Under the existing regulations independent converters can and do abuse the privilege of MM and CC ratings to acquire gray goods from Southern mills which are in a position to process, finish and convert such goods. The result is that such integrated mills are deprived of the legitimate profit arising from this phase of manufacture and without any increase whatever in overall efficiency or benefit to the ultimate consumer. It is charged that the consumer is substantially penalized by the regulation as it now stands.

The textile industry believes that a healthy and expanding foreign trade, if it can be achieved, will best be achieved by the removal of artificial controls which divert American production into unnatural, uneconomic, and at best temporary channels.

Take the case of Canada as an example of the abuse of the CC rating. During the war this country undertook to supply Canada with much of the textiles which prior to the war came principally from Great Britain.

However, of late, with the war at an end, Canadian textile interests are abusing the privilege accorded them by continuing to demand large quantities of textiles. These shipments not only deprive our American consumers of vitally needed goods, but the Canadian interests have insisted upon unfinished textiles in order that their own plants may finish them at a profit. This has jeopardized our finishing industry and there is no legitimate excuse for continuing a situation which, however much it may profit interests outside this country, injures both American industry and our entire domestic economy. The textile industry feels that, with the war over, war powers cannot properly or lawfully be used as an instrument of peacetime economic policy.

It is believed that the most effective safeguard against inflation is full production and that this may be more nearly assured by removal of all wartime controls.

It is almost an axiom that when the government or any state establishes a tax of any kind, that tax becomes a permanent tax. It may be lifted temporarily but is very soon put back upon the books.

Over and over again industry was assured that while controls were necessary in order to efficiently prosecute the war against Germany and Japan that such controls were "only for the duration" and that no one was in favor of regimenting and controlling industry in peacetime.

The war is now over but the regulations continue and more and more of an effort is being made to establish permanent regulations over industry, its operations and its output.

SURPLUS COTTON

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson has sought the advice of the cotton industry relative to ways for disposing of surplus government-owned cotton in export markets and has formed a cotton exports advisory board, composed of seven representatives of the cotton industry, to help on the problem.

The government owns more than 4,000,000 bales of cotton acquired before the war under grower price support programs. An additional amount of more than 2,000,000 bales is held as collateral for loans to growers.

Secretary Anderson seeks at this time advice on ways of getting rid of about 2,500,000 bales of low grade cotton with a bulk value of about $250,000,000 for which there is no market in this country.

In announcing formation of the advisory board, the Agriculture Department said it believes outlets for this cotton may be found in European and Far Eastern countries.

Inasmuch as American cotton is priced above world market levels as a result of government-price support programs, little cotton is moving into world markets except under a government program subsidizing foreign shipments at four cents a pound.

Even that subsidy apparently is insufficient to move the quantity of cotton the government would like to have moved abroad.

American cotton farmers and our government are beginning to realize that they must eventually face the unnatural situation which has been brought about by pegging the price of cotton above its real value.

The production of rayon and other synthetic fibers is still too small to seriously affect the consumption of cotton but within a few years the increased production of such fibers will represent real competition to cotton.

We understand that the last cut rayon shipped by Japan prior to the war, was sold at 12 cents per pound f.o.b. a ship in a Japanese harbor.

To compete with 12-cent rayon with only 1½ per cent waste, cotton with 15 per cent waste partly as the result of the farmer's insistence upon being paid for bagging and ties at the same price as cotton, would have to sell for less than half its present parity price.

Some day the cotton farmer is going to realize that Senator Bankhead and our government ruined his business.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will probably learn that no commission can do much to help get rid of the surplus cotton which our government now owns and that the taxpayers of this country will have to pay a large sum in order to get anybody to take the surplus cotton off our hands.

HONORED FOR WHAT?

The fact that this year's *Yackety Yack,* student yearbook at the University of North Carolina, was dedicated to E. E. Ericson, a professor of English, would not be of interest to the business men and industries of the South but for its significance.

There must be something wrong at a university when the students select for a signal honor a man with a record such as that of Prof. E. E. Ericson.

He gained notoriety and the contempt of citizens of North Carolina several years ago, when he went to Durham, N. C., and ate supper in a Negro hotel with a Negro communist.

When a group of men dynamited two cotton mills at Burlington, N. C., the A. F. of L., after an investigation, realized that they were guilty and refused to give financial support to such lawlessness.

Almost the next day the paid representative of communism in the State of Virginia and Prof. E. E. Ericson of the University of North Carolina met at Burlington and began a campaign to prevent punishment being meted out to the criminals.

Early in the war some people were under the illusion that the Russian communists were on the side of Germany and American groups who had been friendly to communism set out to prevent our war preparations or to at least hinder them as much as possible. One group was known as the American Peace Mobilization Movement.

In the early months of 1941 that organization began an attack upon President Roosevelt for permitting war materials to be sent to England and for urging that the United States be prepared for eventualities.

While a large group representing the American Peace Mobilization Movement was picketing the White House in Washington, D. C., another group organized very largely by professors and instructors from the University of North Carolina held a rally at High Point, N. C.

Professor Ericson, who had been affiliated with the communists for many years and apparently believed that his beloved Russia was on the same side as Germany, was the principal speaker.

He charged in his address that the war had been brought on by the corporate interests of Great Britain, France and America and that there was no finely drawn issue between democracy and totalitarianism.

A newspaper account of that meeting says:

> A vigorous attack was launched against press and radio and Ericson alleged that the same interests which would lead the United States into war owned the newspapers and the radios.

At a time when our President and our country, realizing the inadequacy of the equipment for our armed forces, were making desperate ecorts to get ready for a conflict which seemed inevitable, Professor Ericson, who had for many years been affiliated with a group which sought the overthrow of our government, was a prominent member of a new group which was seeking to prevent or hinder the proper equipping of our armed forces.

A few weeks later Germany attacked Russia and immediately the American Peace Mobilization Movement ceased picketing the White House and Professor Ericson ceased to make speeches attacking our war preparations.

Professor Ericson gained notoriety by eating dinner with a Negro communist.

He joined a communist leader of Virginia in an effort to prevent the punishment of men who dynamited cotton mills at Burlington, N. C.

He attacked President Roosevelt and his country for sending arms to England and for preparing arms and equipment for our own soldiers and sailors.

He was a leader in a group, whose representatives picketed the White House in an effort to turn President Roosevelt away from his determination to be prepared for eventualities.

All of these things so endeared Professor Ericson to a group of students at the University of North Carolina that, with a very large faculty from which to make a selection, he was picked as the one most deserving of commendation and the college annual was dedicated to him.

Can anybody imagine such an incident taking place at the University of Virginia, University of South Carolina, University of Georgia or University of Alabama?

Why did students at the University of North Carolina feel that a man with a record such as that of E. E. Ericson should be signally honored?

It must be apparent to everyone that there is a different type of leadership at the University of North Carolina and that it is not a leadership which reflects the sentiments of the people of North Carolina or of the South.

The University of North Carolina is being made to reflect the opinions of a small group of faculty members rather than the opinions and sentiments of the citizens who provide funds for its support.

Had the Army's *Stars and Stripes* dedicated an issue to Lord Haw-Haw it would have done no worse than dedicating the *Yackety Yack* to E. E. Ericson.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—An addition to the plant of the Globe Mills Co., Inc., here, now in process of construction, will enable that firm to double its output of yarns. The addition will increase the floor space by 34,000 square feet. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for the installation of machinery by July or August, 1946. The number of employees will be increased by 60 or more. The new building will be of modern design, air conditioned and heated by oil.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Sale of the Huntsville plant of Merrimack Mfg. Co. to M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., of New York City has been effected by Jacob Ziskind, president of the Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass., agent for Merrimack. The sale also included the village property attached to the plant. Equipment in the plant consists of approximately 110,000 spinning spindles and 2,500 Draper automatic looms. The normal production capacity is about 50 million yards of print cloths per year.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., curtain manufacturing concern, has resumed peacetime production after manufacturing war equipment for nearly three years. Approximately 100 persons are being employed in the making of curtains. The plant in wartime manufactured bomb parachutes, bandages, head nets, and other products used by the armed forces. It won a citation from the Army chief of ordnance for its services and served as a pilot plant for 12 others engaged in making the same types of war products.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Seaboard Mills has been granted a charter to generally deal in cloths and fabrics of all kinds. Authorized capital stock is $100,000 and subscribed stock $300. Subscribers are Paul Stevens, Leota Evelyn Paul and Thomas D. Cooper, all of Burlington.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—An expenditure of more than $5,000,000 will be entailed in expanding the production of Tennessee Eastman Corp. during each of the years 1946 and 1947. Operations in three buildings are scheduled to begin by July 1, 1946. One of these, a six-story steel, brick and concrete building, 200 feet square, will produce cellulose esters. Another steel and concrete building, two stories high and 150 by 500 feet, will produce acetate yarn. A third building of the same size will produce acetate staple. Completion of the present work is expected to result in an increase of 30 per cent in capacity for yarn and staple by the end of 1946, and a corresponding increase in the production of Tenite, the company's cellulose ester plastic. The addition during the next two years of about 2,000 employees is anticipated.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Inauguration of the new yarn preparatory department of Samarkand Rug Mills, Inc., here was marked at "open house" held recently at the mills. The plant has notified the Rock Hill Yarn Mill Building Co. that it will purchase the building it occupies at present.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Long Finishing Mills, embarking on a $100,000 expansion program, has begun excavation for enlarging the boarding room and dye house facilities. Construction will get under way as soon as possibile. Plans also call for the enlargement of the boiler room and the addition of several nylon pre-boarding machines.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Enlargement of the Armstrong plant of Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., to the extent of 10,000 square feet of floor space, is being planned. Machinery for installation in this addition has been purchased. The corporation manufactures all numbers of combed and carded yarns, single and plied, mercerized and gassed; cones, tubes, skeins, warps and beams for weaving, knitting and thread users.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The board of Steele's Mills, Inc., has approved a stockholders' decision to lease the plant and equipment to Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., for five years, including an option to buy. The new board of Steele's Mills includes John T. Wall, R. S. Dickson, J. Murray Atkins, all of Charlotte, Burke M. McConnell of Greensboro and John W. Porter of Rockingham. Mr. Porter will continue as president and treasurer. Mr. Atkins was elected secretary. Leasing of the new plant by Burlington Mills will add approximately 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms to the organization's previous total of 380,000 spindles and approximately 8,300 looms. Burlington Mills, fabricator of rayon yarns, operates 35 plants in North Carolina and other states and in several foreign countries.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Burlington Foundation, a trust established by the Burlington Mills Corp., has established the James Lee Love Education Loan Fund to assist in providing a means of higher education for Burlington Mills employees and their children. The fund is to be set up with an initial allocation of $250,000, which will be loaned in amounts not exceeding $500 per year for a maximum of six years to each individual. The fund bears the name of James Lee Love of Burlington, N. C., retired educator and father of Spencer Love, president of Burlington Mills Corp.

SCOTTSVILLE, VA.—United States Rubber Co. has purchased the government-built rayon tire cord twisting and weaving plant here for $1,837,500. The plant was built at a cost of approximately $2,300,000. Equipment consists of 25 looms, 15,000 ply twisting spindles and 11,000 cable twisting spindles. The plant now produces at the rate of more than 1,900,000 pounds a month.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Location of a large woolen mill in Arkansas by the North Star Woolen Mills Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., probably will be recommended to the company by its director of market research, State Planning Director T. H. Alford of the State Resources and Planning Commission said recently. The company's representative has requested detailed information on possible locations. The concern operates mills at Minneapolis and Lima, Ohio.

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Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Initiated into membership of Sigma Tau Sigma, textile scholarship fraternity at North Carolina State College were James Cheek of Rockwell, N. C.; David Fuchs of Kinston, N. C.; John H. Williams of Gastonia, N. C.; Elizabeth Frazier of Wake Forest, N. C.; Philip Yagolnitzer of Bronx, N. Y.; John Ross Harris of Cambridge, Md., and Naftali Reiter of Lima, Peru. Newly-elected fraternity officers are Mr. Cheek, president; Mr. Fuchs, vice-president; Mr. Williams, treasurer; and Miss Frazier, secretary.

William B. Granger, left, has succeeded Walter H. Burnham as Parks-Cramer sales representative in the Southern territory. A graduate of North Carolina State College as an industrial engineer, Mr. Granger's formal education has been supplemented by practical mill experience in the mechanics of the textile industry. He has served in the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co. at Spray, N. C., and formerly was in charge of plant survey engineering for Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va.

Charles Jones has been named overseer of weaving at Texas Textile Mills, McKinney, Texas, replacing Inman Hurt, resigned. Mr. Jones was employed at the Dallas mill before entering the Army.

Charles A. Sweet, left, recently resigned as president of Wellington Sears Co., will become senior executive of Iselin-Jefferson Co. of New York City Jan. 1. Mr. Sweet, a graduate of Georgia Tech, has served in executive capacities with Swift Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ga., and Fairfax Mill of the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. He holds a number of offices with various textile organizations. He served as a member of the textile division of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense during the war, and also as textile consultant to the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Elmer F. Buzan, division freight agent of Southern Railway System, Memphis, Tenn., was promoted to the newly-created position of general cotton agent with the same headquarters and assumed his new duties Dec. 1. In his new post, Mr. Buzan will work with the shippers and receivers of cotton and related products throughout the cotton-producing area.

H. E. Rietz, left, assumed duties of executive secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association Nov. 19, succeeding Mrs. Mildred Barnwell Andrews. His headquarters will be in Gastonia, N. C. At the time of his appointment he was serving as executive assistant to industry members of the fourth regional War Labor Board in Atlanta. A native of Chicago, Ill., he attended the University of Illinois and Lewis Institute and Kent College in Chicago. Before joining the WLB, Mr. Rietz spent much time in analysis and research work in Dallas and Houston, Tex., for Southwestern merchandising and utilities organizations.

Donald W. Hawley has been named head of the Atlanta, Ga., office of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., effective Jan. 1. He will succeed Robert A. McKay, who has resigned to join Viking Mfg. Co., Atlanta.

WITH THE MILITARY—John A. McPherson, Jr., has been discharged from the Army and has joined John A. McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C., as mechanical engineer and partner. Prior to induction into the Army, Mr. McPherson was connected with Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. His experience with that company covered the bleaching and printing departments, experimental department, and maintenance, production and planning departments. He will supervise the textile research and development division of the Greenville firm. . . . Lieut. Staton James Peele, Jr., USNR, left, upon his recent discharge from the armed forces joined the staff of Johnson Chemical Co. of Charlotte. A graduate in textiles of North Carolina State College, he was employed by Aberfoyle, Inc., of Norfolk, Va., and entered the Navy in August, 1940. After serving on the *Enterprise* and *Hornet*, he was an instructor at the Midshipmen's School at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. He has 14 battle stars on the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, the Presidential Unit Citation with star, Philippine Liberation ribbon with two stars, and the American Defense and American Theatre ribbons. . . . Maj. Clement O. Stevenson and S/Sgt. Robert L. Horney, who entered the service in 1942, recently were released from the Army and will resume their former positions as salesmen for Ciba Co., Inc., at the Charlotte headquarters. Major Stevenson was awarded the Bronze and Silver Stars.

Dr. Burt P. Johnson, left, has been appointed by the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., to its research staff as head of the biology division. Dr. Johnson received the B.A. degree at Park College, Parkville, Mo., and the Ph.D. in plant physiology at the University of Wisconsin. He engaged in research and teaching at the Universities of Wisconsin, Montana and Arkansas. In 1939 he became affiliated with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

John M. Hughlett, general sales manager of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., has been elected a vice-president of the company. Mr. Hughlett will retain his present duties as general sales manager and continue to make his headquarters at the New York office.

W. H. Suttenfield, left, vice-president and general manager of the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., was elected president of the Durene Association of America at the annual meeting of the association recently. C. L. Meyers of Clarence L. Meyers & Co. was elected vice-president; J. P. Holt of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., treasurer; G. W. Herrick, also of Aberfoyle, assistant treasurer; and A. C. Layton Newsom, executive secretary. . . . J. B. Frierson of Dixie Mercerizing Co. was named chairman of a committee to promote Durene products; C. L. Meyers, chairman of a marketing committee; J. S. Verlenden of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., chairman of a fiber and finishes investigation committee; and E. J. Neal of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., chairman of a quality control and standards committee.

—(Continued on Page 40)

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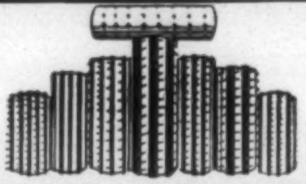

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PERSONAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 36)—

Allen Gant, one of the owners of the Glen Raven (N. C.) Silk Mills, has been elevated from vice-president to president of the Burlington (N. C.) Rotary Club.

R. N. Landreth has been appointed assistant to the vice-president of the general machinery division of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. He will continue to make his headquarters in Washington, D. C., executing assignments from Milwaukee. . . . Arthur R. Tofte has been named manager of the advertising and public relations department of Allis-Chalmers, succeeding George J. Callos, resigned. Mr. Tofte has been a member of the department since 1938.

Samuel G. Baker has been appointed assistant general manager of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. . . . Maurice du Pont Lee, manager of the rayon technical division since 1932, has been named general consultant in the engineering department. He has been associated with Du Pont since 1908, serving successively as production manager of the Du Pont Fibersilk Co. and as production manager and secretary of the Du Pont Cellophane Co. In 1925, when the Fibersilk Co. became the Du Pont Rayon Co., he was made vice-president and secretary of that corporation and the companion Cellophane Co. . . . Dr. James Bellezza, Jr., has been promoted to the position of research supervisor in charge of viscose rayon research activities of the technical division, rayon department, at the Yerkes Plant of the Du Pont company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Albert H. Charlton, left, has been named sales manager of the aluminum division of Reynolds Metals Co., with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Charlton joined Reynolds in 1936 and was assigned to the company's sheet mills in Louisville, later becoming assistant plant manager. In 1940 he became sales representative for Reynolds in Detroit, Mich., and the following year he returned to Louisville where he assisted in setting up plants for prefabrication of aluminum parts for aircraft. He was made sales manager for the Philadelphia area in 1942 and in 1944 was made eastern sales manager for the aluminum division, with headquarters in New York City.

Perley S. Wilcox, chairman of the board of the Tennessee Eastman Corp. Kodak subsidiary, has been elected chairman of the board of Eastman Kodak. He succeeded the late Frank W. Lovejoy. He has been associated with the Kodak firm since 1898 and with the Tennessee subsidiary since its creation shortly after World War I. He will also continue as chairman of the board of Tennessee Eastman.

Honor Due Our President

(Mr. K. P. Lewis)

Once an ordinary laborer
Counting bricks to build a mill,
Who with faith in honest service
Made his efforts quite a thrill.

He did not look for the foreman
After receiving orders what to do,
But proceeded promptly that he might
Faithfully carry them through.

But the foreman, urged with duty,
Had already begun to plan;
He could see a future leader
In this ordinary man.

One who disliked flattery,
His likeness we have few;
He was not envious of others
If a better job they could do.

True, he finished college
And with highest honors, too—
This wonderful assistant
To those with urge to follow through.

So we honor Mr. K. P. Lewis
Who rightfully won his place,
By serving those who labor,
And those in the highest place.

And to the Erwin board of directors
May we honorably speak of you,
For your choosing competent leaders
Who offer honorable work to do.

—J. N. Parker,
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.,
Cooleemee, N. C.

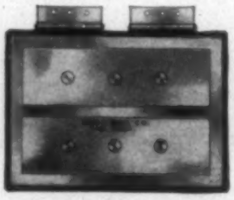
Westinghouse Mill Equipment Reviewed In New Booklet

Slasher drives, lint-free motors, loom motors, and other electrical equipment for the textile industry are described in a new booklet announced by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The booklet pictures actual installations of horizontal and vertical motor drives for openers, pickers, and cards. Specially designed lint-free motors for maximum production from spinning frames are discussed. Also included are motors and control equipment designed to meet specific drive requirements of spoolers, warpers and winders.

Importance of good lighting for efficient mill operation is discussed, and Preciptron, the electronic air cleaner, is shown installed in a modern weave room. Power-factor correction and lighting recommendation tables are included in the booklet, as well as a table for quick selection of switch, circuit breaker, wire and fuse sizes for motor branch circuits. A copy of the booklet (B-3466 may be secured from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.)

Magnetic Separator Device Product of Ereiz Mfg. Co.

The Eriez Mfg. Co. of Erie, Pa., has announced the development of the Eriez non-electric magnetic separator, a device whereby iron and steel trash can be removed from the lines of textile processors. It is described as a sturdy, compact, plate-type magnet that can be easily installed on machinery, conveyor pipes and sorting tables. By utilizing General Electric Co.'s Alnico alloy, these units require no wiring, possess great strength and can be made any size required.



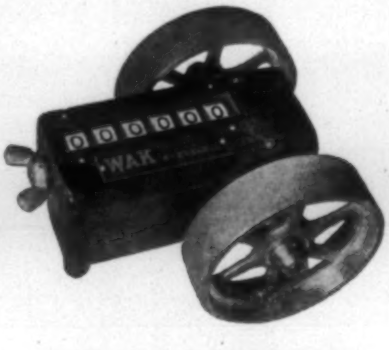
The use of permanent magnetic separators to remove iron and steel trash from cotton, wool, flax, fibers, yarn, rag, chemicals, etc., is described in Bulletin 103-L published by Eriez. The bulletin includes several application sketches and contains engineering data on this type of protection to prevent fires, machinery damage and material rejects caused by foreign metals.

Macbeth Corp.'s pH Meter Designed For Easy Operation

A newcomer in the pH meter field is announced by the Macbeth Corp. of New York with the introduction of the new Macbeth line-operated pH meter. The simplicity

You Can Count on *WAK Counters

Rugged – Accurate – Dependable



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RESET AND NON-RESET

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☆ Double Pick Counters
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☆ Rachet Counters
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☆ Slasher Counters
☆ Tenter Counters
☆ Twister Counters
☆ Inspection Table Counters
☆ Sewing Machine Counters
☆ Yardage Counters
☆ Folding Machine Counters
☆ Hank Clocks
☆ Special Counters

WAK
INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

of operation of the Macbeth line-operated pH meter will make possible the use of adequate pH control in many operations, heretofore not performed due to the high cost and complexity of existing pH meters.

The new Macbeth line-operated pH meter can be used by workmen, and assistant technicians as well as chemists. It possesses features that reduce to the minimum experience necessary for obtaining pH readings. Only one control in addition to the electrode switch is used, and pH values are read directly on the scale in .1 units over the full range of 0-14 pH. Since no batteries whatsoever are used, the Macbeth line-operated pH meter can be left on continuously.

Curtiss-Wright Acquires Marquette Metal Products

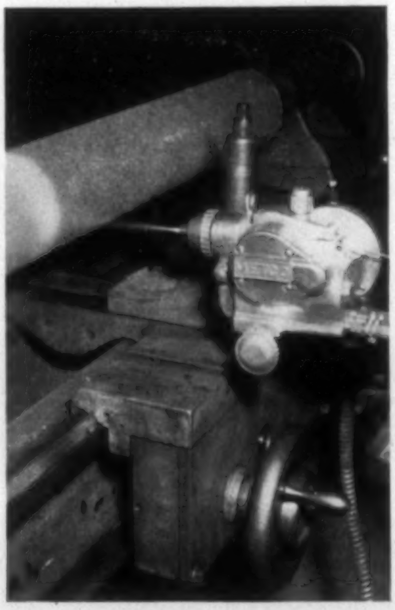
Curtiss-Wright Corp. has acquired the Marquette Metal Products Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of precision parts and assemblies for the automotive and aviation industries. Herbert Gleitz will continue as president and general manager of the Marquette firm and C. W. Vaughan will assume the newly-created position of chairman of the board.

Among the Marquette company's more recent developments is a roller bearing spindle for the textile industry. This spindle incorporates self-centering features and frictionless characteristics designed to reduce yarn breakage and provide a saving of power. Other products manufactured by the concern include diesel engine governors, fuel injectors for internal combustion engines, compressors, electric razor parts and numerous other precision parts.

The Marquette firm is the second company Curtiss-Wright has acquired during the past year. Late in 1944, Curtiss-Wright purchased the L. G. S. Spring Clutch Corp. of Indianapolis, manufacturer of spring clutch assemblies for all types of mechanical equipment.

Metallizing Engineering Co. Presents New Spraying Gun

The Metallizing Engineering Co., manufacturer of Metco equipment, announces a new metallizing gun designed for heavy-duty, continuous operation. This unit, known as the Metco Type Y metallizing gun is the result of an increasing demand for metal spraying gun that could be used for production and other heavy duty metallizing jobs instead of just for intermittent operation. Its general construction, performance and other features are geared for mounted, mechanical operation, rather than for hand use. Its features include the use of 3/16-inch wire which, when combined with an acetylene pressure of only 15 p.s.i. more than doubles any previous spraying speeds, it is claimed.



The Metco Type Y gun, (see cut) designed with a total disregard to weight and size limitations necessary for the hand gun, is much heavier and much more rugged in construction. Gears, worms and bearings, several times larger than any used previously,

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Columbus 15, Ohio

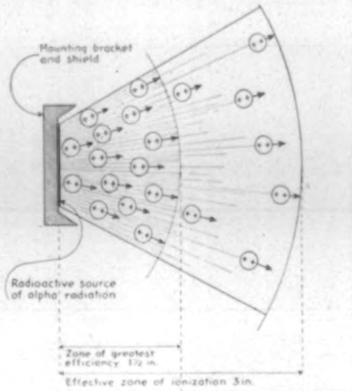
virtually eliminate wear and replacement. Another improvement is the "fluid lubrication" and a built-in forced feed pump which has no parts to wear and assures an adequate supply of lubricant to all bearings regardless of operation position. The gun is non-sensitive to gas and oxygen pressure variations as much as ten pounds either while lighting or while spraying.

New Radioactive Device 'Kills' Static Electricity

Efficient, economical elimination of static electricity from machinery and from moving paper, plastic sheeting, textiles, and other materials is made possible with a new device, called the Ionotron static eliminator, developed by United States Radium Corp. The device has no moving parts and requires no electrical connections.

A continuous source of alpha radiation from a radioactive surface, in the form of a long, narrow strip, ionizes the surrounding air up to a distance of three inches from the surface. Effectual removal of static electricity within this zone is permanently assured in all applications. The static-neutralizing element consists of extremely thin metallic foil, incorporating a radioactive substance and welded to a non-radioactive, metallic backing. The foil serves as a mechanical bonding medium for the radioactive material and acts as a seal to prevent escape of radon gas. The construction is such that alpha radiation is emitted directionally, creating an ionized zone in the region of the electrostatic charge. The assembly is mounted in a housing designed to provide adequate shielding and can be supplied, within limits, in forms or shapes to meet special requirements.

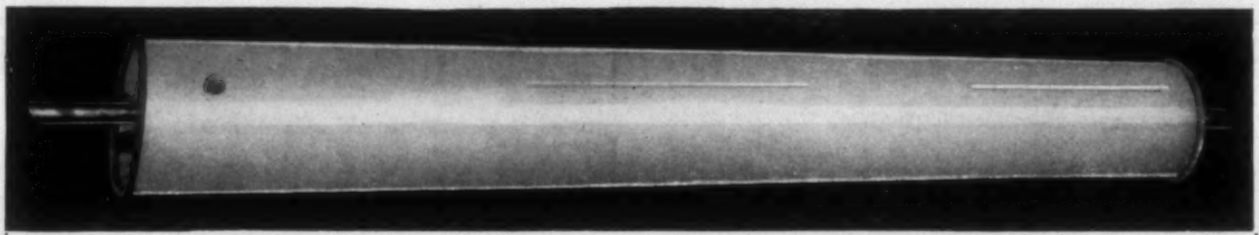
IONOTRON STATIC ELIMINATOR


Mounting bracket and shield
Radioactive source of alpha radiation
Zone of greatest efficiency 1½ in.
Effective zone of ionization 3in.

Servitron, New Speed Drive, Product of Boston Firm

A new variable speed drive in which speed is controlled electronically has just been announced by the Submarine Signal Co. of Boston, Mass. It is being marketed under the name of Servitron. Although similar variable speed drives have been supplied by the Submarine Signal Co. for some time to prominent machine-tool builders, this new model embodies a number of new principles and features.

This variable speed drive operates on alternating current and through an electronic controller runs a direct current motor at speeds which are infinitely variable within the motor's speed and load capacity. It maintains uniform torque over the entire speed range. The drive eliminates the laborious and time-consuming changing of gears formerly encountered in mechanical drive system.



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For centuries, watchmakers have recognized precision balance as essential to accuracy.

Today, Jenkins Dynamic Balancing supplies precision balance for spinning and twister frame cylinders. Whether new or rebuilt, Jenkins Dynamically Balanced Cylinders are a *proved,* sound investment in higher production, controlled quality, and lower costs.

PROMPT REBUILDING SERVICE is now available. May we suggest that you write for complete information on the many advantages of

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JENKIN'S *Dynamically Balanced* SPINNING CYLINDERS

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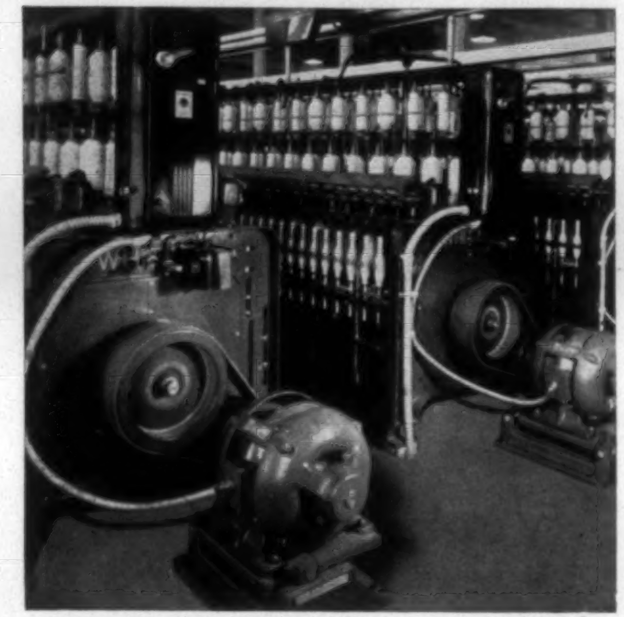
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

How to maintain *efficiency* in your drives . . .



The secret of drive efficiency is correct belt tension, plus strong, tough, resilient, durable Tannate leather belting.

A Rhoads Tannate-Rockwood Short Center Drive automatically adjusts belt tension to varying loads. The weight of the motor on the pivoted Rockwood base takes care of all load fluctuation.

Tannate leather belting is prestretched . . . there is seldom need to shut down for take-ups. The physical properties of Tannate impart unusual endurance, long life with minimum maintenance.

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Cotton Fiber Technician Training Service

(Continued from Page 18) of most students in all of the cotton fiber testing techniques; however, some trainees spend as much as nine to ten weeks in the laboratory.

Mrs. Beasley explains the Suter-Webb cotton fiber sorter to Frances Gray, left, and Laura Hickman of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Arrangements have been made for room and board in a private home on the Clemson campus and at the College Hotel. The Cotton-Textile Institute makes no charge for this training program and since the living expenses are very reasonable it is to the mill's advantage to send two girls for the training. The room and board for eight weeks is approximately $125.00 per person. It has been the policy of most mills to allow the students some money for their laundry and dry cleaning and other miscellaneous expenses. This, of course, is left entirely to the mill's discretion.

The next school or class will begin Monday, Jan. 7, 1946. Cotton manufacturers interested in this fiber training program should at an early date address their inquiries to John T. Wigington, director, division of technical service, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Clemson, S. C.

Wartime Synthetic Fiber Research Talked

War pressure greatly stimulated research work on synthetic fibers and the results of this work should be apparent in the not-too-distant future, Greame G. Whytlaw of the American Viscose Corp. textile research department stated at the meeting of the Textile Society of Canada, eastern division, at Montreal Nov. 24. Mr. Whytlaw described the wartime uses of viscose and acetate rayon in tire cords and fragmentation bomb, cargo and aerial delivery parachutes and stated that the yarns used in this equipment should be of real value for civilian purposes where their strength will permit the making of finer, more sheer fabrics.

It is expected that rayon staple fiber will show the biggest advances poundage-wise in the near future, Mr. Whytlaw said. With staple fiber there is provided the first common denominator of the three most widely-used spinning systems—cotton, worsted and woolen. This is the first time that a single type of fiber fits all three systems by a comparatively simple change in length and size of staple. "The merging of thought and techniques brought about by this common denominator is already beginning to be evident," Mr. Whytlaw stated. "In our hemisphere, rayon staple fiber has won its spurs, not as a substitute, not as an adulterant, but on sheer merit alone. The wide range of most attractive and satisfactory fabrics produced from 100 per cent rayon staple or in blends with other fibers has won a permanent place in our textiles and the market is far from being saturated."

A.A.T.C.C. 'Victory' Convention Is Planned

Dr. Milton Harris, director of research of Milton Harris Associates, Washington, D. C., will be awarded the Olney Medal for outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at its annual dinner meeting Jan. 5, 1946, at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. The dinner session will close the three-day A.A.T.C.C. "Victory" convention at the New York hotel.

"Peacetime Applications of War Developments in Textiles" will be the convention theme. A technical session devoted to a discussion of recent progress in textile manufacturing and processing will be held and another, in which reports will be given by textile experts returning from Europe, is scheduled. At the president's corporate dinner Jan. 3, Lou Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will discuss "The Consumer's Views on Textile Research," and William D. Appel, president of the A.A.T.C.C., will report on textile research.

Two exhibits will be on view during the convention, one a display of various types of testing equipment developed by the research sub-committees of the A.A.T.C.C., and the other a display of fabrics, finished garments and accessories. The "Victory" convention will be held under the auspices of the New York section of the association.

Institute Studies Problems and Developments

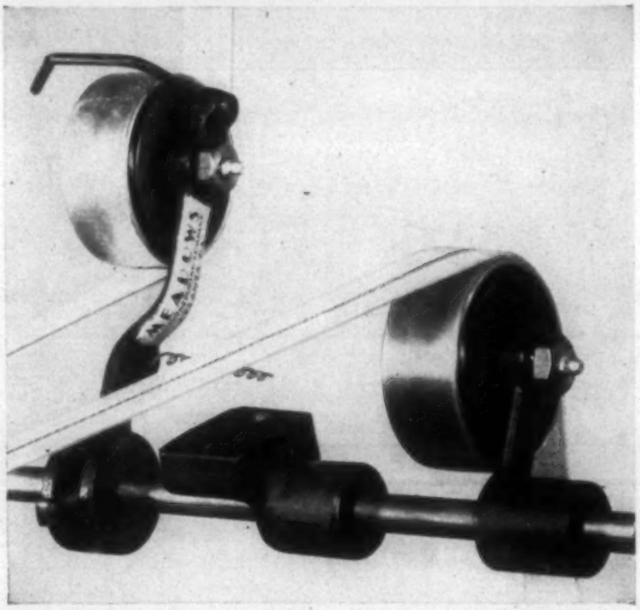
(Continued from Page 17) that the interpretations given to various regulations and demands being made by some labor unions had no premise and were entirely unfounded. He scored the attempt by some labor leaders to popularize the belief that wages do not control costs, and belittled minimizing the human element in increasing production. Dr. Wolman declared that there is no legislation telling industry what capital to work on, what to do with earnings, and the rights to make contracts. The rights of management, unless changed by legislative statute, continue unchanged from the past, he added.

Problems regarding policy cannot be solved by administrative agencies which arrogate unto themselves authority, said Dr. Wolman, who also decried the amount of verbiage which some of these agencies have resorted to as well as the interpretations that they make in in rendering some of their decisions. Decisions on policy must be made on a long-term basis, he stressed, and therefore must be made with great care and deliberations.

Producers must consider quality and price in their products in catering to peacetime customers, he said, and costs represent a principal factor in production. During wartime there is a tendency to overlook costs, especially with the government the principal buyer and the need for speed in obtaining merchandise and equipment, he reminded. Another point made by Dr. Wolman was the flooding of the

Meadows

Ball-bearing Tension Pulleys, Idler Pulleys and Bracket for Whitin Worsted Spinning Frames



Pulleys are machined aluminum, equipped with Fafnir ball-bearings, 3″ in diameter with 1¼″ face. For information and prices consult one of our representatives, or write us.

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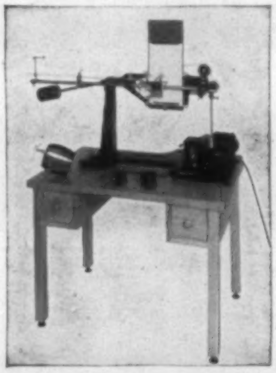

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Send for your copy of the new Scott "Catalog 45 and Testing Handbook," and plan on just what testing equipment you require. Our many models span the range of textile requirements for single fibre, single end, skein, tape, cord and fabric testing: tensile, hysteresis, burst, flexing, twist, crepeage, etc., to 1 ton tensile.

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country with statistical data, which become dangerous when misused. Some statistics recently presented by labor unions have taken strange changes in presentation, and care must be exercised to see that such figures follow the same principal, he cautioned.

Possible economic, social and political changes that should flow from industrial use of atomic energy were envisioned by Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, and principal speaker at the luncheon session Nov. 28.

The Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century was the transition from tools to machines moved by muscle, water and power, he said, to machine moved by molecular energy of coal and oil. Now atomic energy will provide a new source of power to move machines, in the transition to the "age of alchemy" when even gold is transmuted, so that the old banking and foreign trade system based on gold and commodities will be impossible. One implication of this process, he said, is that long-term fixed interest investment in plant or property would seem likely to disappear, not only because interest would have no point where money as such as no value, but of fixed plant itself must evaporate swiftly in a productive system so varied in its output, flexible in its process and fluid in its location as the industry of the atomic age is likely to be.

The forum meetings, conducted during the afternoon of Nov. 28 and the morning of the following day, were led by recognized authorities on each of the topics presented. On raw cotton, Congressman Stephen Pace discussed "The Trend of Legislative Thinking." Dr. J. E. Adams and Francis L. Gerdes of Stoneville, Miss., presented up-to-date information on the "Mechanization of Cotton Production," and "A New Approach to Mill Cotton Buying" was handled by W. O. Jelleme of Pacific Mills.

End uses for the products of cotton textile plants were stressed in the forum presented by representatives of four of the industry's most important consumers. Albert T. Bard of Reliance Mfg. Co. spoke for the men's wear field, and was followed by J. D. Lippmann of Textileather Corp. for the coated fabrics trade, Warren S. Lockwood of the Rubber Manufacturers Association and L. R. Hill of Westinghouse Electric Corp. for the electrical industry.

The forum dealing with textile research and education was divided into three sections. R. J. Demartini of General Electric spoke first on "Application of Electronics to Cotton Textile Processing." Plans and progress in textile research were dealt with by Ward Delaney of the Institute of Textile Technology and Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith of the Textile Research Institute. Dr. Frederick Feiker of George Washington University covered "Developments in Textile Education."

The outlook for cotton textiles, a subject broached the day before by Mr. Callaway and Dr. Murchison, was covered in detail Nov. 29 by four speakers. Saul Nelson of the Civilian Production Administration dealt with "Conditions and Prospects of the World Cotton Textile Industry." Lee Fleming, representing the Office of Surplus Property, discussed "The Disposition of Cotton Textile Surpluses," while "The Role of UNRRA in Cotton Textile Markets" was handled by David Weintraub of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Considerable interest was stirred up by the very frank address of William C. Planz, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, "Prospects for Commercial Exports of Cotton Textiles."

The concluding forum topic was textile designing, discussed by Richard F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dr. Royal B. Farnum of the Rhode Island School of Design, Dr. Forrest L. Dimmick of Hobart and William Smith College, Mrs. Michele Murphy of the Brooklyn Museum and Ruth Reeves, noted designer.

New directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, elected for a period of three years, are as follows: J. Whitney Bowen of Bourne Mills, Fall River, Mass.; F. B. Bradley of Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.; E. N. Brower of Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.; Sydney Bruce of the Camperdown Co., Greenville, S. C.; H. A. Burow of Bonham (Texas) Cotton Mills; H. P. Clausen of Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Boston; Magruder Dent of Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.; C. M. Elrod of Boaz (Ala.) Mills; W. H. Entwistle of Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.; L. G. Hardman, Jr., of Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.; C. A. Harris of Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co.; T. M. Lyon of Opp (Ala.) Cotton Mills; A. W. Macy of Nashawena Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; N. B. Murphy of the Trion (Ga.) Co.; C. B. Nichols of the Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C.; T. M. Norris of Norris Cotton Mills Co., Cateechee, S. C.; I. C. Roberts of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N .C.; H. D. Ruhm, Jr., of Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Maine; Alan B. Sibley of Judson Mills, Greenville; W. H. Taylor of Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills; W. T. Traver of Franklin Process Spinning Mills, Fingerville, S. C.; F. O. Tyler of Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co.; and J. T. Wardlaw of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. L. H. Rice of Opelika (Ala.) Mills was named to a one-year term as director.

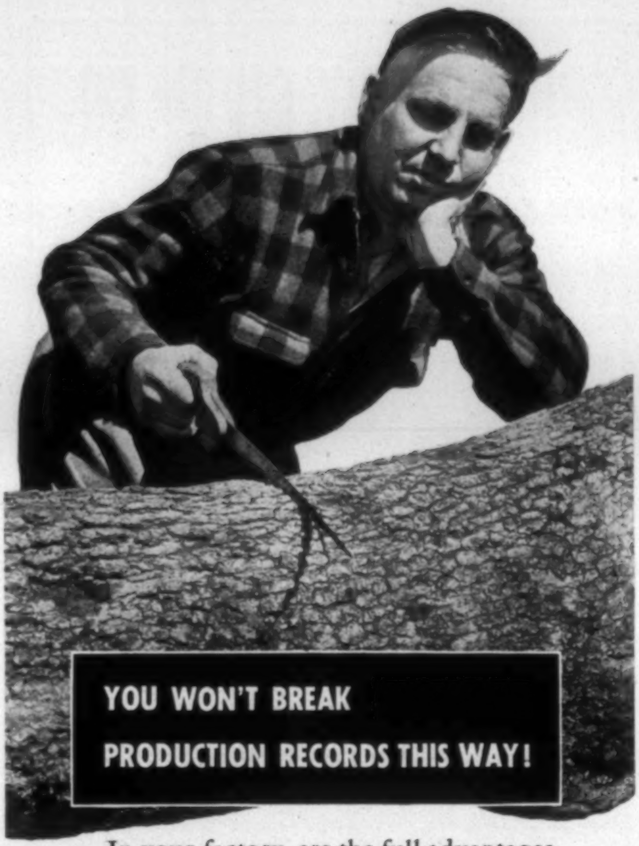
Eastern Carolina S. T. A. Has Meeting

(Continued from Page 27) again. He must dress, act, and live as a U. S. officer, but he must be a civilian. He must think, work, and treat others as a civilian, but he must abide under U. S. military rule. It can be and is confusing to the investigator.

Once at the target, investigators have three good sources of information: First—the plant itself. The mechanical processes, the machinery, the control laboratories, the physical production methods all spell a picture to the trained observer. This picture spells the degree of moderness, or of obsolescence. Second—The technical personnel. Most German technicians are proud of their work, of their developments, and of their ability, and moreover will generally answer direct questions. Other psychological approaches by investigators will loosen the tongues of those that are stubborn. Third—Plant, laboratory, production, and other records or documents. These are not always easy to get; they may have been hidden, damaged, lost or destroyed by bombing. But already tons of valuable documents have been accumulated, and the final sorting and evaluation of these will add to the present knowledge tremendously.

Some information on the German textile industry has already been published by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce and includes the initial reports of the textile team of the Quartermaster Corps. A few questions and answers might help to understand textile conditions in Germany.

What kinds and types of fibers were used to make



In your factory, are the full advantages of high-speed warpers realized? . . . or are they offset by inadequate, though maybe modern, warper beams? Special ALLEN WARPER BEAMS for synthetic or cotton yarns assure maximum speed . . . top production.

Features of Allen Warper Beams

BARREL CONSTRUCTION *Series H-C*—Features cast iron inner heads, withstands pressure of Synthetic Yarns. Barrel built up from Rock Maple staves.

Series R — All Pine construction — 9 inside heads — for viscose rayon including High Tenacity Tire Cord.

Series K Improved — More inner support, White Pine staves. The largest, lightest beam for Cotton Warping.

Barrels on all beams finished to a smooth snag-proof surface.

HEAD CONSTRUCTION 3-ply laminated beech. Metal hoop pressed into groove on rim protects heads, can be used for friction brakes. Heads secured to barrel 3 ways: by 5 tie rods, by concave steel face plate, by nut on shaft.

BALANCE Each Beam balanced at factory for smooth running at highest speeds.

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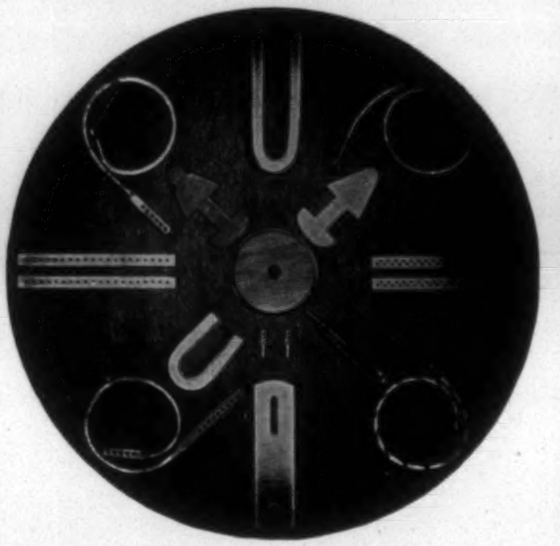

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their fabrics? German supplies of raw cotton evidently dissipated at an early date in the war; additional stocks obtained in the countries overrun by the Germans were likewise insufficient to last long. This condition was foreseen to some extent, for great increases in the production of staple fiber suitable for processing on cotton machinery were made prior to hostilities. Thus the basic raw material for the cotton industry was synthetic staple. This was supplemented somewhat by small supplies of cotton from the Ukraine, but the "scorched" earth policy plus lack of transportation limited this.

An additional supplement was a product called "Flockenbast," which is a blend of cut staple and cottonized flax and hemp. A great deal of time and effort was used to develop the process for utilizing the flax. The final product is inferior to either cotton or 100 per cent spun rayon. Furthermore, processing is inferior as to running quality, and yarn counts are necessarily coarse. There are a few factors of interest in this product, such as sales appeal and high wet strength, but it is doubtful if our own South can get very excited over this particular development when we consider the millions of bales of beautiful cotton produced here annually.

Did the yarn spinners and weavers maintain a research staff or did their know-how come from some other source? Individual plants did maintain research staffs, but the greatest development work was done at central laboratories located at Denkendorf. A complete and "ideal" plant supported by state, rayon makers, and spinners was set up there. This plant had complete machinery for processing any type of cut staple into yarn, either by cotton or worsted systems, and testing laboratories as well. All types of fibers were run in this plant. Standards as to production rates and physical characteristics of the yarn were set for the industry, and supplies of raw material were withheld from mills failing to meet these standards. Some of the developments being worked on at Denkendorf included: new type of licker-in and feed plate for cards; different types of clothing for cards; an air suction device to replace front cleaner roll on spinning frames; synthetic roll coverings; automatic variable speed spinning frames.

In general, did their method of processing cut staple fiber compare favorably with ours? Possibly the Denkendorf experimental plant had processing methods as good as ours. After all, at this laboratory was concentrated their greatest effort towards the successful handling of cut staples. In general, however, cotton mill methods and production rates were lower than U. S. standards. Some of the best machinery seen was American made. Then too the supply of raw materials was insufficient to keep all mills in operation—many plants were converted to other war work. With the overabundance of equipment, few new textile machines were built in Germany. Due to inferior raw materials, running conditions were poorer. Picking methods were quite similar, card production rates lower, considerably less long draft equipment for either roving or spinning and but very few automatic looms.

What is the present condition of plants? About five per cent of the capacity of the textile industry in the American zone is, I believe, operating now. The balance is stopped for lack of coal, transportation, and raw materials. Some supplies of cotton are being made available, but not in sufficient quantities to make up for the shortages. If some of our economists can find some way to make the Germans pay for our cotton, it would be a good outlet for our surplus supplies.

What are the general results of investigations? In general, results of the investigations so far are negative; that is, the U. S. led Germany in manufacturing techniques and in research. One surprising finding was that German industry lagged far behind her research. This may have been due in part to war conditions, transportation difficulties, or to the difficulties brought on by our bombings. On the other hand, many specific developments by the Germans have been already of value to us. Especially was this true in the reclamation of chemicals and by-products in the production of synthetic yarns. Overall, however, there was a definite lack of cohesion between different branches of an industry; there was plenty of lost motion in the shipment and rehandling of partially completed products. Machinery was, in general, older than our own and inferior.

Many of the best German developments, and much of their skill, was diverted towards the production of synthetic products. In turn, many of these developments hold only academic interest at present for us, as we have not had the same lack of raw materials—for example, the cottonizing of short flax and flax waste by chemical processes as mentioned above. Many German industrial processes and products were found to be better prohibitive from a cost standpoint. In other words, U. S. industry could not adopt them as they exist because of the high cost involved. Apparently, the owners of German industry—the Nazi party officials—did not care about cost, for they could sell at any price.

The condition of industrial and scientific superiority that the United States had at the end of the war must be maintained. The same progress that the textile industry in itself has shown during the last several decades should be maintained and surpassed in the future if the American textile industry is to maintain its position as a leader in the world.

Staley Opens New Research Laboratory

A new $250,000 laboratory, established for the purpose of exhausting possibilities of corn and soybean molecules for derivatives useful to the textile industry, among others, has been set in operation by A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. at Decatur, Ill. Occupying parts of two floors of the 11-story Staley office building, the new laboratory will supplement work carried on in the three-story main laboratory, where development of a number of special starches for industrial use and improvement in the manufacture of V-board, a waterproof fibre board, has been in progress. Dr. W. W. Moyer, director of research, who joined the Staley organization in 1937, is in charge of the new laboratory.

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Cotton Goods Market

Because of the difficulty encountered in getting wide industrial goods, some large users of these fabrics are looking around to purchase mills to be assured of a constant supply of these desperately needed goods, according to reports current in the Worth Street market.

These companies are faced with the alternative of either closing down certain units of their organization until the supply eases, or of buying mills themselves, it is said.

Market sources, however, discount these reports. They feel that should these buyers actually purchase mills, it would probably be another six months before they are in a position to acquire the output, and by that time the supply of cottons will in all probability have become less acute.

Should these companies go ahead, one observer points out, they would have to honor such WPB orders as set-asides for export and bags and any other directives that might come through, leaving them with only a percentage of their own output, which would not warrant the amount of money required to buy and operate a mill.

Some houses have been following a policy of selling December production now for delivery in January of next year, according to current market comment. Thus they can bill their customers for the goods on next year's business.

Manufacturers' prices for woven tickings, ginghams, seersuckers and related fabrics will be increased under provisions of the Bankhead Amendment to the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, the Office of Price Administration announced Nov. 26.

This latest Bankhead Amendment price increase is issued in two bands. The higher band is for mills paying the 1945 textile wage increase. The lower band is for not paying the higher wages, but subject to other cost increases that make higher ceilings necessary under the act. Prices for woven tickings are increased 16.82 per cent and 13.67 per cent in the two bands, and for ginghams, seersuckers and related fabrics, 13.62 per cent and 10.34 per cent.

Sales in the Worth Street market are mostly in small lots for nearby, with a scattering of December goods reported. There is an expectation that some selling houses will start contracting for December output at any time now, it is said.

There was a noticeable slackening reported by some houses in the heavy demands that have been made for goods on MM ratings. However, the CC's continued in evidence for low-end clothing orders.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Buyers of cotton sales yarn are reported to be travelling long distances in attempts to locate supplies. The emphasis is on scarcity and the chief consideration at the present time is to learn when the tight market will loosen to enable acquisition of enough yarn to run mills with some degree of efficiency.

One thing which surprises knitters is the absence of single yarn, whatever the count. It is recalled that once nothing was so easily available as this description, whether carded or combed. Those familiar with the situation refer to the perfectly encouraging price differential which exists between single and plied yarn as an incentive to employ twisters to make the plied ranges. While the shortages obtain, it is felt the singles will continue to be excessively scarce.

Many cotton yarn men report that there is no indication yet to show that supply is making progress catching up with demand. Inquiries from carded and combed yarn users continue to pour in notwithstanding the fact that spinners are delivering the greater portion of their output to established accounts.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 105.0 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 111.8 per cent during September this year, and 117.4 per cent during October last year.

Spinning spindles in place Oct. 31 totaled 23,845,648 of which 21,721,792 were active at some time during the month, compared with 23,789,718 and 21,911,746 for September this year, and 23,776,300 and 22,170,180 for August this year and 23,138,762 and 22,228,138 for October a year ago.

Active spindle hours for October totaled 9,143,000,468 or an average of 383 hours per spindle in place, compared with 3,370,814,079 and 352 for September this year, and 9,486,971,017 and 410 for October, 1944.

Active spindle hours for October and the average per spindle in place, by states, follow: Alabama 793,845,825 and 441; Connecticut 110,766,166 and 221; Georgia, 1,375,406,507 and 436; Maine 187,165,211 and 310; Massachusetts, 746,397,048 and 263; Mississippi, 65,336,902 and 491; New York, 74,578,670 and 258; North Carolina, 2,390,322 and 410; Rhode Island, 192,315,894 and 224; South Carolina, 2,400,990,625 and 434; Tennessee, 245,703,224 and 448; Texas, 87,671,978 and 363; Virginia, 226,995,207 and 353; and all other states 244,434,978 and 279.

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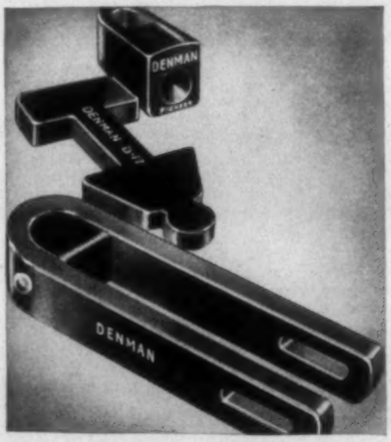

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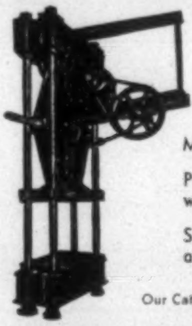

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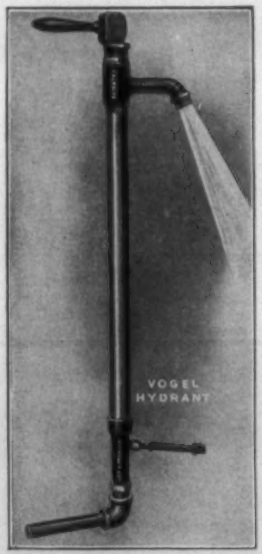

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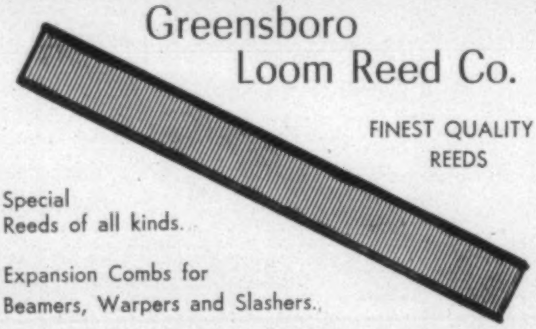

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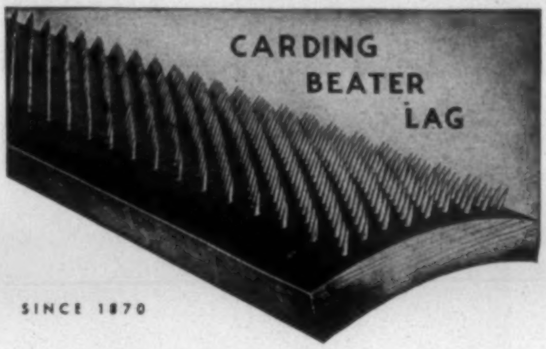

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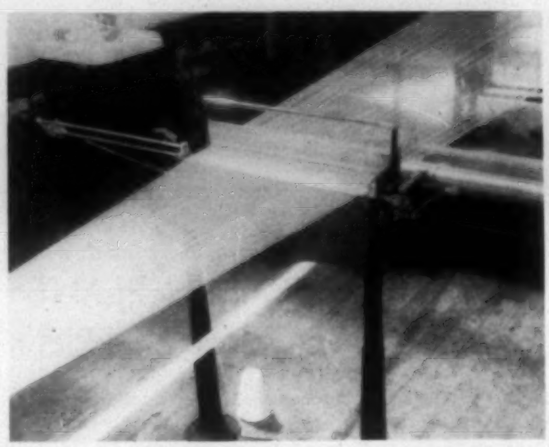

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Fig. 304

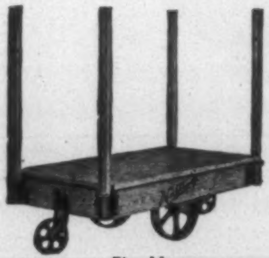

Fig. 11

Fig. 64-15

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Fig. 53

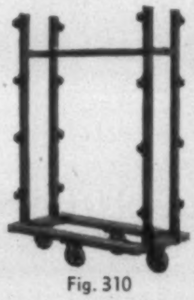

Fig. 310

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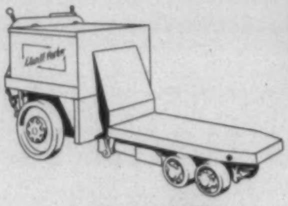

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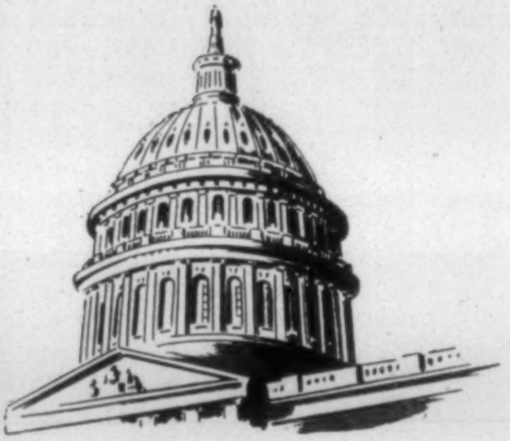

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

THE LABOR AND STRIKE SITUATION, according to present indication, will get prime attention soon with the House enacting the most drastic labor regulatory legislation the country has known. That the Senate will go along on all the House does is not certain. Both House and Senate have marked time in the face of the strike epidemic to give the Labor-Management Conference an opportunity to find a peace formula.

Repeal of the Smith-Connally Act will come up in the House as the first proposal to curb the strike epidemic. Hobbs anti-racketeering bill, outlawing interference with interstate commerce by robbery, extortion of compulsory union membership, will be the second proposal up. House is moving to take funds from NLRB's appropriation that can be used to defray costs of counting strike votes in labor disputes. Under consideration is a proposal to make unions fully amenable to the anti-trust laws in their activities, and to strip them of immunity granted by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Campaign of the CIO unions is a new departure in collective bargaining techniques, and is based on an inter-related plan devised by national headquarters and patterned by professional union lawyers, economists and research men. Fundamental argument in each wage demand instance is the same---the national pay envelope is shrinking; purchasing power must be maintained, and profits are available for substantial wage increases. Fly in the ointment is that CIO has antagonized even its friends in Congress, and faces sharp set back in some severely regulative laws.

Indicating the rapidity with which war workers are finding new jobs in civilian industry, claims for unemployment compensation dropped for the fourth consecutive week ending Nov. 17 to 1,658,266. The peak was in the week of Oct. 6 with 1,697,837.

Administration's five-point, $5 billion compulsory health proposal, brought into both House and Senate, faces long and hard sledding. Proposal would entail a payroll tax of at least four per cent on employer and employee alike, according to best efforts. Success has crowned the Administration's effort to by-pass the House Ways and Means Committee and send the proposal to the more friendly House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This is accomplished by leaving out a financing provision from the bill, which deletion bears the blessing of the White House. Present idea is to have program enacted into law, and then to seek taxes to support it.

American cotton faces a favorable outlook in 1946, says the Department of Agriculture, adding that an acreage expansion is almost certain. The department warns, however, that the long-term post-war outlook is still far from bright. Present crop is producing a grower cash income of $1.2 billion, which is the fifth year in a row that the crop has sold in excess of $1 billion. Current farm cotton prices are highest since 1925, with government loans guaranteed at 92 per cent of parity for next two seasons. Acreage will increase in 1946 as labor, fertilizer and machinery shortages disappear. Total 1946 production of 11.5 million bales is believed to be in prospect.

Christmas durable goods in large volume will not be available this year, the Department of Commerce finds, and heavier buying will fall on textiles and other consumer products. Little reason exists to expect volume production in the metals field, even in easier items, before spring. Expectation is that clothing items will figure in 1945 Christmas sales in a new all high volume within limits of available supply.

There's a slowly rising tidal wave of opposition in Congress to OPA's cost-absorption policy. Things are due to break when time comes to vote on extension of Second War Powers Act. Mississippi's ultra conservative long-term Rep. Colmer says its inconsistent for one Federal agency to cut prices-profits as another exerts pressure to send wages soaring.

Administration leaders want a full year's extension of war powers instead of six months as proposed in the pending bill in the House. Civilian Production Administrator Small says OPA cannot wind up its affairs in six months, and further that war shortages will extend much beyond six months if labor troubles continue to slow down production and cause spot shortages in critical items. He told House Post-War Committee that OPA cannot begin tapering off its activities before March 1, and that year's extension is necessary to reshape the economy.

More than 700 government questionnaires to businessmen in the war period have been eliminated, says Budget Director Smith, representing three million returns annually. Greatest discontinued number relate to WPB allocation and control orders. Remainder of the questionnaires, he says, are being dropped as fast as possible. Meantime the House Appropriations committee is turning its spotlight on questionnaire activities, and promises to severely curb funds for use in this manner in 1946.

Productive industry must invest an additional $100 billion to assure the 50 million jobs and "a proper standard of living" envisioned by the Administration's economic measures pending in Congress, says the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. This finding parallels the testimony of leading economists who have appeared at the committee hearings on pending bills.

Using Gastonia, N. C., as an experimental and fact-finding area for study, the chamber says that a titanic new capital investment of $20 billion a year for five years is required to meet the goal. Nation's previous highest annual plant-equipment investment was $9.4 billion in 1920.

Pink-tinted consumers groups, leagued with CIO, are making a hectic effort to contradict an N. A. M. statement that the 67-75 cent minimum wage proposal would add $15 billion a year to the price tags of American merchandise. As a matter of fact, the estimate is ultra-conservative because, denials to the contrary, this bill would fix all wages by its provision that "proper job classifications and wage differentials" shall be maintained by government order. The bill does far more than add 25-35 cents to existing "floor;" it projects government into fixing all wages, with coverage extended to farm workers and incidental employees generally. Over the span of a few years it would probably add 50 per cent to the country's present wage outlay without increasing production by one pound or yard, and jack up living costs and price levels to point where only mountain-high tariff walls would save the nation's economy, or postpone its disintegration.

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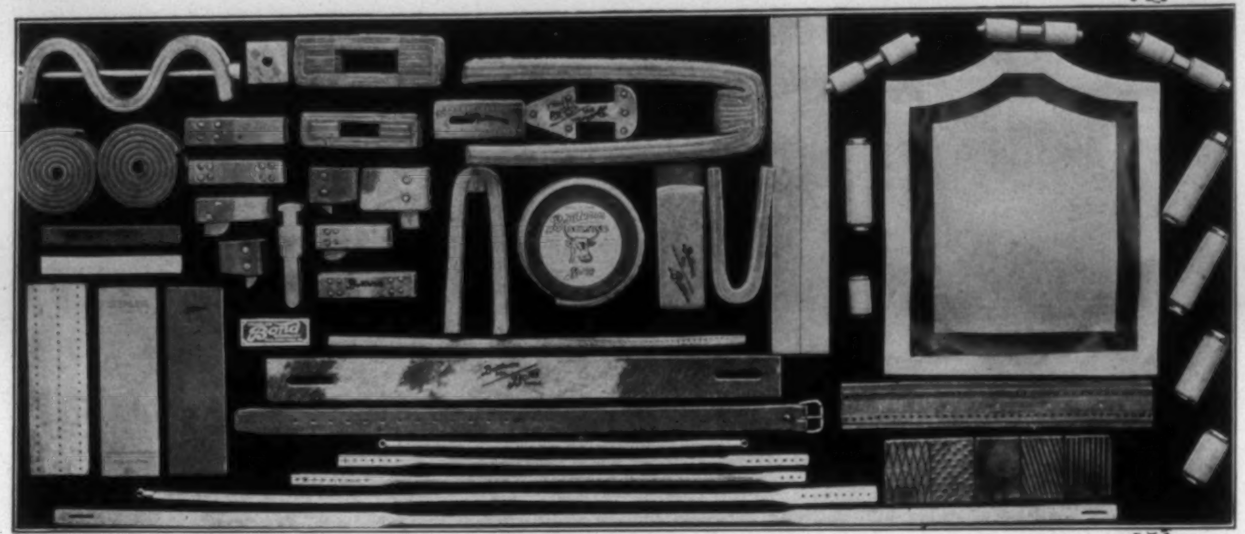

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